THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 126. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

A CURIOUS SCENE IN ROME

French Soldiers Crying "Down with the Pope!"

A letter from a non-commissioned officer of the Roman Legion at Viterbo, dated November 1, and published in the *Opinion Nationale*, contains the following extraordinary narrative:—

"This morning our flag, which had been promised us ever since we left Antibes, was given to us. It is yellow and white, and when the General said, 'Swear to serve it with fidelity, and cry altogether, "Long Live the Holy Father!" only the officers responded. And when they had finished their cry, 'The church forever! Long live the Pope!' all the men of the legion, and myself with them, shouted:—'France for ever! Long live the Emperor!' If you had seen how the Pontifical General looked; he was furious. A sergeant and ten men then advanced towards him and said:—'General, we are in Italy to fulfil a different mission from that which you assign to us. You force us to go to mass under penalty of imprisonment. That is not the way things are managed in France. Also, in the name of the whole Roman Legion (except the officers), we do not wish for your flag. We only know one, and that belongs to France. Let that be given to us, and we shall be proud of it, and we will display it everywhere with delight and confidence; for it is everywhere loved, and yours is not. General, you shall judge for yourself that it is preferred to yours.' Then he drew a small tri color from his pocket and showed it to the men. Every one shouted, "Long live the Emperor! France for ever!"

"It was curious, I assure you; but no one laughed, for every one feared that something was going to happen. In fact, when the General mounted his horse to march at the head of the legion, he had handed the flag to the standard-bearer, but he no sooner let go than some one fired at it, and the officer who held it was wounded. The General then said he was going to write to France, to know what punishment to inflict on us. Then the legion became excited, they all broke their ranks, surrounded the General, and shouted, 'Down with the Pope!' It was considered necessary to establish posts of security in the streets. The idea occurred to somebody of sending the gendarmerie after us; when the men of the legion saw that, they turned against them, and at this moment—4 o'clock in the afternoon—there are twenty-two gendarmes killed and a great many wounded. Efforts were made to get the men to their barracks, but they would not march. I believe it is all over with the legion; since we have arrived in Italy ten or fifteen men have deserted every day. They pass the frontier, and give themselves to Garibaldi. You may expect to see us again soon, for as matters stand I do not reckon upon more than three months before the legion will be dissolved."

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

M. Erdan, correspondent of the Paris *Temps* at Florence, confirms the report that an arrangement is contemplated by which the various powers are to guarantee to the Pope a small portion of the territory which he still retains. He says:—"A great many people are convinced, and the Roman (revolutionary) Committee and the Italian Government among others, that the only practical settlement of the difficulty is to leave the Pope the absolute sovereignty over the Leoline City and a strip of territory, excluding Civita Vecchia, but including the port of Paio. According to this plan, all that part of Rome on the left bank of the Tiber and the Trastevere, as far as the gate of Porto Santo Spirito, would become exclusively Italian. The Leoline City is walled in, and the Pope could thus feel himself at home."

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

Completion of the Lake Tunnel for Supplying Chicago with Pure Water—Celebration on Tuesday, Etc.

CHICAGO, November 24.—The glad news has been made public to-day of the virtual completion of the Lake Tunnel for supplying Chicago with pure water. The workmen are within thirteen inches of reaching the lake end of the tunnel, and the City Inspector, at four o'clock this morning, bored an auger hole through to the other side, clearly showing that what was supposed to be an operation of great delicacy, of making the two ends meet, has been accomplished with beautiful scientific exactness.

The City Engineer, Mr. Cheesebro, under whose eye the work has progressed, calculated that the two ends would meet within a foot. The result shows a variation of eighteen inches out of line, and a quarter inch out of dead level. The excavation of the remaining thirteen inches will be made on Monday next, and on Tuesday the subterranean blessing will be welcomed with ringing of bells, firing of cannon, a general celebration, and libations other than Lake Tunnel water.

The work was commenced at the shore end on March 17, 1864, and at the crib end December 22, 1865. The contractors, Dull & George, of Harrisburg, Pa., agreed to finish their work in November, 1866, and have fulfilled their contract to the letter. The entire cost of the tunnel proper will be about $600,000.

It will take several months to introduce the water all over the city, as there is much work to be done on the shore in the erection of towers and buildings, stationing engines, and arranging pipes; but the great scientific feat is accomplished, and Chicago henceforth will drink pure water.

The Concentration of Troops on the Canadian Frontier.

The continued arrival of troops on the Canadian frontier is a matter which excites some speculation here at the present time. These movements on the part of the Provincial Government have hitherto received but little attention, in view of the threatening attitude of the Fenians, but the impression seems to be gaining ground that the concentration of troops along the northern border may have a significance apart from the ostensible object of securing Canadian soil against Fenian invasion. Individuals here who lay claim to a good deal of diplomatic sagacity, believe they can detect in the telegram to the Governor-General of Canada from the British Colonial Office, suggesting that, in view of the possibility of trouble arising at no distant day in the United States, incessant vigilance on the part of the Canadian authorities is indispensable—a foreshadowing of another wily move by the English Government.

It is supposed that the prospect of difficulty between the United States and France, in relation to the Mexican question, may have been recognized by the British Government previous to the transmission of the above-mentioned despatch to the Governor-General of Canada, and that the word "in" of this telegram was employed as being a much better one, diplomatically considered, than the word "with." That these precautionary measures proceed from other reasons than the bare possibility of trouble arising in the United States, those who have weighed the matter very shrewdly suspect; and, in support of this conjecture, it is urged that during the late Rebellion, when trouble did exist in this country, it was not deemed necessary by the British Government that a strong force should be kept on the southern frontier of Canada. Taking these instructions to the Governor-General of Canada, together with the present complications in our relations with France, the impression here appears to be that the course of England in this case is not so ingenuous but that it will bear a sinister construction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Vesuvius.—Vesuvius, which has for the last month been throwing up sheets of flame and smoke, has now subsided into a state which the Italian papers describe as "a dormant tranquillity."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

New York.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The vote in the city on the proposition to hold a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State was:—For the Convention, 35,055; against the Convention, 46,193.

Iowa.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Wright, Secretary of State of Iowa, for a copy of the official vote for Secretary of State and Members of Congress. The figures slightly differ from those published a few days ago, and are as follows:—

For Secretary of State—Edward Wright (Rep.), 91,227; S. G. Van Anda (Dem.), 55,815; Wright's majority, 35,412. As several hundred votes cast for E. D. Wright, though unquestionably intended for Edward Wright, were thrown out by the State canvassers, Wright' majority does not represent the full Republican majority on the State ticket. Stiles, the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Reporter, had a majority of 37,886.

The vote for Members of Congress was as follows:—

Dis.	Elected.	Maj.	Dis.	Elected.	Maj.
I.	J. F. Wilson, Rep.	3891	IV.	W. Loughridge, R.	4090
II.	Hiram Price, Rep.	7037	V.	G. M. Dodge, Rep.	4398
III.	W. B. Allison, Rep.	5062	VI.	A. W. Hubbard, R.	6072

Massachusetts.

The official returns of the full vote in all the towns in the State have been received. They foot up as follows:—

Alexander H. Bullock	91,880
Theodore H. Sweetzer	26,671
Scattering	100

Governor Bullock's majority over all is 65,209. The remainder of the State ticket has about the same majority.

The President and the Chief Justice—Opinions and Intentions of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—In my letter published on Monday last, I stated that the interview between Chief Justice Chase and the President, on the previous Thursday evening, had, in the opinion of the best informed upon current political events, relation to the condition of the Federal Courts at the South. I find that this was strictly correct.

I have since learned that at another interview, held on Friday evening, at which several members of the Cabinet were present, the subject of the condition of the South was freely canvassed, and that the Chief Justice recommended, as an alternative for the Constitutional Amendment as it now stands, which he favored, the substitution of "*impartial*" *suffrage* in place of the second and third sections, the latter of which particularly constituting an irreconcilable objection on the part of the ten unrepresented States. The President, however, expressed no opinion at the meeting, although he invited a free interchange of views by all present. It is now unquestionable that he stands precisely as he stood last winter.

Since the arrival of Thad. Stevens at the seat of government, increased interest in political affairs has been excited. I do not think any great importance is properly to be attached to his personal wishes and intentions. If, however, the action of Congress is to be controlled by his dictation, then indeed there will be stirring times this session.

I understand he sneers at any "bargain," as he called the conference between the President and Mr. Chase, in which the South is to be a party; denounces "universal amnesty," though coupled with "universal" suffrage, and deems the action of the Southern States altogether unnecessary to make valid the Constitutional amendment. I also learn he has prepared a bill, the purpose and operation of which are to render null all the appointments made by the President during the recess of Congress.

John H. Surratt and the Conspiracy Against the Government.

From the Boston Advertiser, November 24.

A despatch by the cable informs us that the presence of John H. Surratt, under an assumed name, in the Papal army—which has been more than hinted at in several recent speeches by Mr. Boutwell—has been definitely ascertained, and that a formal demand for his extradition was made a few days ago by the American Minister; that the criminal was arrested, but afterwards broke from his guards, leaped down a precipice, and escaped.

If ever American hands again hold control of the life of John H. Surratt, we trust that the case may be more skilfully managed than at the trial of his fellow-assassins. He stands as the only known representative of a conspiracy which, though it was formed and culminated within the last two years, though six or seven of its members have been arraigned and convicted, though the most acute legal minds have been employed to sift it to the bottom, is to-day wrapped in as dense and unfathomable mystery as covers any similar plot in the dimness of the middle ages.

The extent of the general ignorance about it may well be gauged by the fact that of the two well-known gentlemen who were put in charge of the case by the Government, and studied it long and closely, one still declares that Jefferson Davis was the chief conspirator, while the other stakes his reputation on the shocking and incredible accusation that the present President of the United States was an accomplice in the plot. All the facts in the case are known to John Surratt, and to no other man who can be named; and with his person in our possession, the nation could well afford to offer him his life, his liberty, or any other price which might be sufficient to secure it, to obtain from his lips the information which will shed the light of day upon the most difficult as well as the most interesting criminal mystery of our time.

Hitherto the policy of those entrusted with the matter has been to disdain all information in elucidation of the problem from those who alone were able to give it; and Mrs. Surratt and the rest lie in the endless silence of the grave, while our records are defaced by the testimony of facile perjurers like Montgomery and Conover. While John Surratt survives, there is yet a chance to repair the evil which, if he dies with his lips sealed, may be irretrievable.

A BROOKLYN SENSATION.

Melancholy Occurrence—A Man Stabs His Wife and Cuts His Own Throat.

A very melancholy affair, which came very near proving fatal to the life of two persons, took place in South Brooklyn last Saturday afternoon. The circumstances, as near as can be ascertained, may be stated in brief as follows:—Mr. James H. McGill, residing at No. 82 Carroll street, near Columbia, has for some time past been, it is supposed, laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, through which, however, until Saturday morning, no violence was exhibited by him.

On the afternoon of that day his manner is alleged to have been very singular and wild, when, without provocation, it is stated he seized a knife and inflicted three stabs on his wife, Mrs. McGill, before she could escape from him. The unfortunate lady ran out in the street, though wounded, and procured assistance from some of the neighbors, who, upon entering the house, found that McGill, in his frenzy, had drawn a razor across his own throat, in the attempt to take his life, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. Surgical aid was immediately procured, and the wounds of both parties were properly dressed. McGill was conveyed to the City Hospital for further treatment. His wife's injuries are considered dangerous. Mr. McGill is a gentleman who heretofore has been highly respected in the community, and this unfortunate act on his part is regretted by his numerous circle of acquaintances in Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Emperor Leaves Vera Cruz.

[*From the United States and European Associated Press—Office, Room 26 Merchants' Exchange.*]

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—Maximilian has taken the decisive step of abdication. The rupture between himself and the French Government being complete, he has left Mexico in the hands of Bazaine and Castelnau, the latter of whom is understood to have full authority from Napoleon to supersede the Marshal himself, if necessary. The late Emperor left Vera Cruz on Thursday, and may be expected at Havana, on his way to Europe, on Monday or Tuesday next. The consternation of the Mexicans at finding the question of their future remitted absolutely to negotiations between France and the United States is general, and confined to no party. I have the best authority for stating that all the preparations for embarking the French troops have been summarily suspended.

EARLIER REPORTS FROM MEXICO.

The Abdication of Maximilian to Take Place at Once.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—Additional and important developments regarding Mexican affairs show that the French legation here has received information of Maximilian's intended immediate abdication of the throne of Mexico. Before General Dix sailed on Saturday, a special messenger from the State Department placed in his hands important despatches.

Reported Change in the French Programme.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—About the middle of October, the French Minister of State addressed this Government, proposing a change in the programme agreed on in June last, between the American Minister and Drouyn de Lhuys, for the evacuation of the French troops from Mexico. Instead of removing them in detachments, commencing in November and ending within six months, it was proposed that they should all be removed in one body on or about the 1st of January. This Government replied through Minister Bigelow that it adhered to the original understanding made in June, and hoped that there would be no delay in the sailing of the first detachment during the present month.

On Monday last the Marquis de Montholon communicated to Mr. Seward a despatch from his Government, intimating that Napoleon desired more time for a general evacuation, proposing to defer it four months. The President, after due consultation with the Cabinet, directed Mr. Seward to reply to the French Minister that the Government saw no good reason for accepting any change, but insisting, on the contrary, on the terms communicated by Mr. Bigelow on June 6 last being fully carried out.

The terms were proposed wholly by the French Minister at that time, and were accepted without modification by the Government. This conclusion was communicated to the Marquis de Montholon. The Government has unofficial information that a part of the detachment of French troops did sail from Western Mexico about the 1st of November. The above, derived from responsible sources, after careful inquiry, will be found to be correct.

SHERMAN'S MISSION.

A despatch received from New Orleans says a steamer has sailed with telegraphic despatches from the Government for delivery to General Sherman and Minister Campbell, at Tampico or Vera Cruz. They probably contain the information of Napoleon's new proposition.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Another Protest from Ortega—Carvajal Denies any Complicity with Him—Rumored Capture of Matamoras by Cortinas.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24.—General Ortega and suite still remain at Brazos. They have made another protest against the action of the authorities in denying them communication with their friends, and on account of the quarters, rations, and general treatment accorded them. They will be kept there until the arrival of the Mexican steamer, when they will either return to New Orleans or be brought to Brownsville, where quarters have been already prepared for them. General Sedgwick is doing all he can to make them comfortable.

Carvajal remains at his ranche in Edinburgh. He indignantly denies having any complicity with Ortega or his party.

The cholera was raging in and about Matamoras, although the health of the troops was good. The body of General Tapia, who died of that disease on the 9th, was interred on the 10th, with military honors, at Monterey.

The gunboat *Chinaca* will, doubtless, be turned over to Escobedo, who now commands in front of Matamoras, conjointly with Lopez Vega.

A rumor prevails on the streets of New Orleans to-night that Cortinas had captured the city of Matamoros, but it is discredited.

A good deal of Brazos Island is under water.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Suit Against Judge Bond—Loss of the Steamer "Kingfisher," Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 26.—The new Police Commissioners and Sheriff Thompson are about instituting a suit against Judge Bond and others for false imprisonment.

Late accounts from Havana announce the total loss of the steamer *Kingfisher*, which sailed on the 10th instant from Baltimore for Havana, with a large cargo, all of which is lost with the vessel. The passengers and crew were all saved. The steamer was owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Arrival of the Steamer "City of Cork."

NEW YORK, November 26.—The steamer *City of Cork* arrived at this port this morning.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 25.—The Methodist Episcopal Conference was opened this morning, at Norfolk, with the usual religious exercises, Bishop Pearce in the Chair. Over a hundred and twenty members were present, and a fashionable audience thronged the church during the entire proceedings.

The unfinished business being called up, Bishop Early took the Chair. Dr. Leroy M. Lee, of Norfolk, moved that the question of the change of the name of the Church—during the discussion of which yesterday the Conference adjourned—be laid on the table, which was adopted.

The question of sending a committee to attend the Baltimore Conference, for the purpose of forming a new Conference out of the territory occupied by the Virginia and Baltimore Conferences respectively, was then taken up and adopted. Bishop Early appointed the following ministers of the Conference on that committee:—D. E. Edwards, J. C. Granberry, J. W. Langhorne, W. W. Bennet, and W. D. Rowzie.

The attention of the Conference was afterwards occupied in the transaction of unimportant business, which having been concluded, Rev. W. A. Smith moved to take up the subject previously laid on the table, the change of the name of the Church, recommended by the General Conference at its last session in New Orleans, from the Methodist Episcopal Church South to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The motion was adopted, and a lengthy and animated discussion ensued, many of the prominent members of the Conference strenuously opposing any change to be made, and others as strenuously favoring the proposed measure.

Dr. W. A. Smith, a member of the General Conference when the separation took place, now arose and addressed the Conference. He said he had been a member of the Convention which in 1844 inaugurated the measures out of which grew the regular organization, called the Methodist Episcopal Church South; and that he was a member of that large committee, consisting of thirty-two members, who reported upon the name for adoption by the Church. Unimportant as a name may be, it had received a due share of the attention of the Conference; but that he then opposed it, because it seemed to him as violating the idiom of our language and illegal, and, therefore, altogether wrong. They were never intended to be a sectional Church, and the idea entertained by many of the members of the Conference, that the word South was appended to distinguish them particularly as a Church, was pernicious and false.

The same idea had been advanced at the General Conference in 1844; but it was entirely exploded. Slavery was but the occasion, and not the cause of the separation. The occasion has been put away, but the cause still remains intact, and must so remain until the Church ceases to be a political organization.

Rev. George W. Langhorn approved of the change, and was unwilling to give up the name, associated as it is with the recollections of those who 'sleep the sleep of death'—the living, some of them in the present Conference, who helped to baptize the church names, he said, that shall live as long as the true patriotism of Christianity survives.

Dr. Leroy M. Lee, Pastor of the Granby Street Church, Norfolk, arose and bitterly opposed the change recommended by the last General Conference. In the course of his remarks he entered into a lengthy recapitulation of the doings of the General Conference of 1844, the action of the mother Church, and spoke of the impossibility of their ever affiliating with their Northern brethren.

He said the term South was affixed to the name of the Church simply to define that they represented Methodism south of their line, while Northern Methodism represented Methodism north of that line; that they were no more sectional than the North, and that there was nothing political in the word South. He contended that a change of the name now would be a concession of the principles of the glorious platform upon which they planted themselves in 1844. He did not want the everlasting brawlers from abroad amongst them, but would like to have started a missionary society to send the gospel among such men in the North; for they needed it. He continued in this spirit for some time, and humorously asked the members of the Conference if they wished to go where the people talked through their nostrils, and said "cow" for cow.

He was succeeded by Rev. John D. Blackwell, who spoke in favor of the change of name, and was followed by the Rev. Samuel T. Moorman and Rev. John E. Edwards, the former opposing, and the latter strongly advocating, the change. Other members arose and discussed the question, during the height of which the Conference adjourned without voting. It will be taken up on Monday and finally settled.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 24.—The schooner *E. J. Palmer*, from Turk's Island, with a cargo of salt, arrived here to-day, and sailed to-night for Baltimore. She left Turk's Island on the 10th instant.

The schooner *Hound*, Captain Williams, put in there on the 9th, from Londen, 38 days, bound to Trinidad, short of water and provisions.

The barque *Traverlon* sailed on the 10th for Boston, with a cargo of salt.

The brig *Ida*, for New York, will be ready to sail in a few days. The schooner *E. Baxter* will sail soon for New York.

Arrived at Norfolk yesterday—Brig *Dirigo*, from New York; British brig *Neville*, from Philadelphia; schooner *Emma Jane*, from Georgetown.

Three large whales were again observed in the harbor to-day.

Base Ball.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 24.—A match game of base ball was played in the Fort to-day, between the Fortress Monroe Base Ball Club, composed of officers of the garrison, and the Old Point Club. The latter club lost the game by nine runs. Mr. W. H. Bennet, of the Union Club, of Richmond, was the umpire.

The Latest Financial News.

[*By the United States Associated Press, Room No. 26 Merchants' Exchange*]

NEW YORK, November 26—Noon.—The following are the latest quotations:—

Gold	139¼
Sterling exchange	9½ per cent. prem'm
Sight bills	10¼ " " "

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, November 25.—A committee of the members of the Legislature waited on Governor Swann last night. The conference was private, but it seems now conceded that no special session will occur until after the next regular session, which commences on January 10, and lasts only eighty days. Some difference of sentiment exists as to the wisdom of this action.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Cotton quiet at 34c. for middlings. Flour dull, and 10@15c. lower; 4000 barrels sold. State, $8@11·50; Ohio, $10·60@13·40; Western, $8@12·25; southern, $11·50@16 25. Wheat dull, and has declined 1@2c. Corn dull and nominal, at $1 25@1·27. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork dull; Mess is unchanged. Whisky dull. Lard dull.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—Flour is very dull; Chicago extra, $11 25@11·75; superfine, $10 50@11. Grain unsettled; new Corn, 95c @$1; red wheat, $2 95. Oats, 55c @56c. Rye, $1·20. Coffee steady. Sugar dull. Provisions very dull and nominal. Cut Meats and Lard heavy. Whisky dull, Western in bond, $2 35@2 36.

The New Susquehanna Bridge.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—A number of invited guests, including the members of the City Council, left here this morning in a special train for Susquehanna river, to be present at the formal opening of the new railroad bridge of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A letter from Havana says that the United States frigate *Susquehanna* would leave for Mexico, with General Sherman and Minister Campbell, on the 23d inst.

The quarantine on vessels from New Orleans has been removed.

THE FREEDMEN.

Judicial Decision in Virginia—A White Man Can Rightfully Shoot a Negro.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—An ex-officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has just returned to this city from a trip through the northern part of Virginia, reports that the mountainous region, including the towns of Lynchburg, Lexington, Staunton, etc., is bitterly hostile to the black man and the white Unionist. The latter are slowly selling out their real estate, and moving northward. It is with the utmost difficulty, and in spite of bitter opposition from the people of that section of the country, that colored schools are established there. The following judicial decision, just given in Lexington, reveals the feeling of even the best class of the whites towards the negroes:—

A few days since, a respectable black man walking homeward just at dark, saw a young man, who turned out to be one of the students of General Lee's College, talking with a colored girl. Thinking he probably meant to accomplish her ruin, the black man stood still a moment to watch. The student, noticing that he stopped, ordered him to move on. The negro remaining quiet, the student, with a threat, renewed his order, to which the black man replied that he had a right to stand on the sidewalk. The student rushed into a building close by, where some of his classmates roomed, and demanded a pistol.

When summoned to give their evidence at the trial, the students testified that they asked him what he wanted a pistol for, and he replied, "To shoot a negro with who insulted me." They advised him to take a club and knock him down; but on his refusal to take the club, one of them handed him a revolver. He immediately returned to the street; but the negro had gone. Ascertaining the direction from the girl, he went after him, shot him through, and then returned to his associates.

The negro died before morning, but lived long enough to testify against his murderer. On the trial the pistol was produced, and all the facts proved. The judge, after hearing all the testimony, including the statement of the student himself, decided that the laws of Virginia have always recognized the difference between the white man and the black; that a white man may protect himself from negro insults; that though the deed was clearly proved, it was the result of the insult; and that, therefore, he should discharge the defendant from custody.

The effect of this decision is to justify shooting a negro in cold blood who endeavors to save any of the females of his race from injury or ruin.

RELIGIOUS.

Admission of Negroes to Privileges in the Church—Important Debate in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., November 25.—In the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, now sitting at Memphis, they had a lengthy and important debate on Friday, as to the future status of the colored race in their ecclesiastical connections. The discussion showed a healthy and encouraging progress, and elicited remarks from some of the speakers that smacked of Faneuil Hall and Plymouth Church.

For instance, the Rev. Dr. Atkins, in moving an amendment to the resolution, contended that there was nothing in Scripture or the standard of the Church to prohibit colored persons from holding the office of Deacon, Presiding Elder, or Minister of God, and that in their church sessions and assemblies they are entitled to a treatment of perfect equality. He contended that it was by the Gospel that caste and prejudice would be broken down, and that anything that stood in the way of the Gospel should be destroyed. Others contended that innovations would surely result in miscegenation and negro equality. The general tenor of debate, however, showed natural progress in the right direction.

The Immoralities of the Stage in the Philadelphia Pulpit.

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, one of the most distinguished clergymen of this city, and rector of one of its largest churches, preached to-night to an immense congregation upon the "Iniquities of the Age."

In the course of his remarks he condemned in no measured terms the play of *The Black Crook*, recently produced in New York, and declared its production here as an outrage upon the community, and prayed God for deliverance. Sodom was ashamed, and Gomorrah was confused. He descanted upon the immorality of the management in producing a play calculated to corrupt the morals of a whole community. He honored the one or two newspapers in New York that did not advertise the play, and thought their example worthy of imitation. The sermon was one of a series, and produced a marked sensation.—*New York Herald.*

FROM NEW MEXICO.

An Ex-United States Marshal a Defaulter—Indicted and Escaped from Custody.

LIMITAR, N. M., November 7.—Abraham Cutler, late United States Marshal for the Territory of New Mexico, who, it will be recollected, was so heavy in the way of confiscations as to extend his operations into the State of Texas, under an assumed jurisdiction of a plastic court, failed to pay over the proceeds of his sales, and was indicted for embezzlement, and was in custody of the Marshal. He effected his escape and has not yet been retaken. Cutler once figured conspicuously in Kansas, and it is thought will endeavor to make his way there.

The sales reported amount to $51,000, and, so far, the United States has not been the recipient of a farthing.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Washington Hamilton, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Lieutenant Joseph C. Fuller, in which the jury were out at the adjourning of the Court on Friday, a verdict of guilty of assault and battery was rendered this morning.

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. Lewis Albertson, James Henry, and William P. Barnet, charged with keeping gambling houses—those of Albertson, No. 731 Sansom street and No. 418 Walnut street—having been called for trial this morning, counsel for the defense filed a demurrer, stating the deficiencies of the bills or indictment, praying judgment and discharge. The matter, requiring argument, was continued over.

Henry Thomas was convicted of a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He went around the city with a sheet of paper with a great many names on it, and asked money for the Lincoln Hose Company. It was proven that he was not a member of that Company, and that he was not commissioned by that Company to raise any subscription whatever.

THE SECOND WARD ASSESSMENT AFFAIR.

James Falby was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill John Shaffer, assault and battery upon Charles E. Anderson, with intent to maim, and with riot.

The prosecution alleged that on the night of September 28, about 10 o'clock, while an extra assessment of the Second Ward was being held at Federal street and Moyamensing Avenue, James Falby, the defendant, came out of his house with a gun and fired into the crowd standing on the southeast corner, the shots taking effect in Shaffer's right eye, and in Anderson's right eye, ruining it entirely, and in his right hand.

The two injured men testified that they were shot without provocation, and another witness testified that he saw Falby shoot the gun. Four or five witnesses for the Commonwealth came on the stand one after another, each one showing the effects of the row at the assessment by a wounded eye, head, or arm.

The defense was that on that occasion Falby was pursued to his house by a mob. He took in the house a number of men for whose blood the rioters were thirsting. The mob came into the house, demanded the surrender or the inmates, and threatened to burn the house. The house was attacked in the front, in the rear, and on both sides, thus leaving but a poor opportunity for escape to the unfortunate men inside.

Then, when there was danger of the house being burned, and when the life of himself his own family, and his friends demanded it, he took his gun, went to the door and fired. That he fired only once, and that went directly into the mob, who were at that particular time attacking his house, and from whom a whole volley of shots was fired into the house; and therefore, if Shaffer and Anderson were shot, they must have been with the attacking party, and were shot because they were there. That Falby shot under the protection of the law, and that he shot at no particular person, but at the entire mob. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Joseph A. Speel vs. T. Ellwood Zell. An action to recover for book-binding. Defense that books were to have been furnished for the holidays, and were not. Verdict for plaintiff, $397 72.

Ezra E Walraven vs. Bolton Winpenney. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, $806 44.

James Creighton vs. James Ladley. An action on a bond. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood—John Boon vs. Frederick Flurer and Christian Flurer, his wife. An action of ejectment to recover possession of premises bought by plaintiff at a Sheriff's sale, as the property of Frederick Fleurer. His wife claims to be the owner of the property, and denies any title in her husband. On trial.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwallader.—Patrick Rafferty was put on trial, charged with rescuing property from the custody of the United States Marshal. Certain whisky stills and hogsheads of mo asses, for making whisky from, were taken possession of by the United States authorities at Holmesburg, and an officer put in charge of them. It is alleged that at night the accused, with some others, came with a wagon and took the property from the control of the officer. The defense allege that the accused was at Fifteenth and Shippen streets, playing cards, till 1 o'clock in the morning. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, November 26, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. Old 5-20s sold at 108. 112¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 104½@106¼ for June and August 7·30s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102¼.

Telegrams from Frankfort, via London, under date of yesterday, report a slight depression in the market for United States Five-twenty bonds—the nominal rates being 75⅜@75⅝.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 56⅝@57, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 28½, a slight advance; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31½, an advance of ½; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 58¼ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 66¼ for Lehigh Valley; and 48 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 75 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 31½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 32; 105 was bid for Sixth National; 145½ for Philadelphia; 131 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 95 for Kensington; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unchanged. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34¾ for preferred do.; 59 for Lehigh Navigation; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 56½ for Delaware Division, and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 139¼; 1 P. M., 139½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000	U S 5-20s 65	lts108	200 sh	Read.	lots.s30 56⅝
$1000	do	July.108	100 sh	do	.b30 57
15sh	Read	56¼	100 sh	do	.s30 56⅞
200 sh	do	lots. 56⅞	10 sh	Mech Bnk	108
100 sh	do	.3ds 56⅞	17½ sh	C & A scrip	54½
100 sh	do	.b30 56⅞	100 sh	Penn R	54¼
100 sh	do	.b30 56⅞	5 sh	do	54½
100 sh	do	.b10 56½	200 sh	Cata pf	lots 28½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 139@139⅛; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 134; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15¼; do., July, 1864, 14⅞; do., August, 1864, 14½; do., October, 1864, 13⅛; do., December, 1864, 12½; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9⅛; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, November 26—The dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market, noted for many days past, still continues, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8 50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 for extras; $11·50@12 50 for Northwestern extra family; $12 75@14·50 for Pennsylvania and Western do do, and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7·25@7·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, and prices are lower. Sales of 1500 bushels good Pennsylvania red at $2 70, and 1500 bushels Southern at $3·10@3 15; white ranges from $3 30@3 35. In the absence of sales we quote Rye at $1 35 for Western and $1 40 for Pennsylvania. Corn was in better request, and prices advanced 3@5c. per bushel. Sales of 5000 bushels old yellow at $1 17@1 20. Oats are dull, with small sales at 60c. per bushel for Southern and Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

A small lot of prime new Cloverseed sold at $9 50 ₱ 64 lbs.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2 36@2·37 per gallon for Pennsylvania, and $2·43 for Ohio.

Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

MONDAY, November 26—The Cattle Market was very dull this week, and prices were fully 1 cent ₱ pound lower; about 2500 head arrived, and sold at from 15@15½c. for extra; 13@14c. for fair to good; and 10@12c. ₱ pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

55	head	Owen Smith, Kentucky, 12@15.
75	"	A. Christy & Brother, Kentucky, 14@15½.
50	"	A. Kemerly, Western, 12@15.
126	"	Jones McClese, Chester county, 6@6½, gross
105	"	P. Hathaway, Chester county, 14@15½.
96	"	James Kirk, Chester county, 13@15.
102	"	James McFillen, Western, 7@8, gross.
112	"	Uhlman & Bochman, Western, 7@8, gross.
236	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 13@15½ gross.
250	"	Mooney & Smith, Western 13@15½.
55	"	T. Mooney & Brother, Western 12@15 gross
77	"	H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 13@15½.
160	"	Hope & Co., Chester county 12@15½.
152	"	B. Hood, Chester county, 12@15½.
80	"	McArdle, & Co., Western, 5@8½, gross.

Cows were in fair demand. 250 head sold at $50@80 for springers, and $70@110 ₱ head for cow and calf.

Sheep were dull and lower. 12,000 head sold at 5@6½c ₱ pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were also dull and lower. 3300 head sold at $9@10 ₱ 100 pounds, nett.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Atlantic Telegraph—Its Monopoly by England.

From the Times

Lord Derby, at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th, said that he regarded the completion of the Atlantic telegraph as "another proof that England was mistress of the sea." Precisely in what sense he desired this phrase to be understood remains to be seen. It may have been simply a graceful pleasantry, implying that England, by completing the cable, had proved herself able to cope with all the dangers and hostilities of the deep. But it may also imply—what is much more important—that *by controlling the use of the cable* England will make herself "mistress of the sea," and defy rivalry or successful resistance.

Both ends of the cable are on English soil and under English jurisdiction. In the event of war with this country, no one can doubt that England would monopolize the use of it—indeed, any use that could be made of it would be wholly for her advantage. Our Government would not be allowed to concert with Continental powers, or with our agents at Continental courts, measures of war against England over the line, nor could we use it to expedite or direct the movements of our war vessels in foreign ports. The British Government, on the other hand, could communicate freely and hourly with her fleets on this side, and with her agents and representatives in British America. Whatever facilities the Atlantic telegraph can give in time of war would inure exclusively to the benefit of England. In that sense and in that way the British Prime Minister may well regard the cable as making England more than ever "mistress of the sea."

We have not failed to point out this result from the time the cable enterprise was first projected. We urged the importance of having one end of it on American soil and under American control, and of having so much of American capital embarked in it as would give us a voice in its control. Neither has been done—perhaps both suggestions were impracticable. The cable is, to all intents and purposes, though largely indebted to American energy and enterprise for its completion, an English work. Both ends of it rest on British soil and are subject to British authority. It is owned substantially by English capitalists, who fix the tariff, and control its working in all respects. And, what is also important, the English Company which owns the cable, owns also the only steamer ever built capable of laying down a cable across the Atlantic.

It can scarcely be expected that we should regard such a state of things with permanent satisfaction. The absolute monopoly of telegraphic communication with this continent involves a power more vast and terrible than has ever been enjoyed by any nation in the world. What should we say if every letter or written message which passed between this continent and Europe, must pass through the hands and under the inspection of the Government or subjects of Great Britain? Yet this monopoly, to all practical intents, is fully equivalent to that.

This state of things demands a remedy—which it is not quite easy at once to find. Treaties, guaranteeing the neutrality of the cable in time of war, would be worthless, because the execution of them would be wholly in the hands of one party, and all treaties, moreover, are abrogated by war. We might as well expect the English navy to remain neutral, in case of war with us, as the English Atlantic Cable. The construction of new lines seems to offer the only solution to the difficulty. The Russian line when completed will afford a partial remedy, but the route is too circuitous, and the operation of the line will be open to too many contingencies. The French Government is interested, as we are, in preventing an absolute monopoly of the Atlantic for telegraphic purposes by England, or any other single power. Spain has indicated a purpose to construct a line by way of Cuba, and the aid of Congress has been invoked by the company engaged in the work.

The whole subject demands the attention of our Government. It ought to have had it long ago. We should not have been content with encouraging and aiding the completion of the cable; we should have also taken care to prevent its falling wholly as a weapon of hostility into the hands of the power which will always struggle to be "mistress of the sea." That opportunity has been lost. But we owe it to ourselves to remedy the evil as speedily and effectually as possible. Congress might very well appoint a commission or a committee for a careful investigation of the subject.

The Republican Party and the South—The Power and the Duty of Congress.

From the Herald.

The Republicans have more than a two-thirds vote in each House of the existing Congress, and by the late elections they have secured the same power in the next Congress, if limited to the States now represented. Going before the country upon a platform of Southern restoration, requiring certain conditions precedent of the excluded States as the price of their readmission into Congress, this dominant party and its policy have been indorsed in all the State elections which have since occurred from Maine to Oregon. Thus, with an emphasis which admits of no pettifogging or misconstruction, the power and the propriety of exacting securities for the future as the price of the restoration of the lately insurgent States, have been reaffirmed by the Union States of the war.

The Congress thus endorsed in a substantial re-election upon the test of the pending Constitutional amendment, may say to the excluded States, "This is our ultimatum, accept it and resume your places in the Government or reject it and stay out." But, after all, a leading idea of the people of the North is the speediest possible restoration of the outside States on a solid compact of reunion. The true interpretation of the recent elections is this—that the victorious Union party of the war not only approves the course of its representatives in Congress in demanding of the defeated party of the Rebellion securities for the future, but authorizes Congress to enforce its conditions by such measures of legislation, under the war power, as may be deemed necessary to the end proposed. Thus Congress, in a general law, may set aside all the work of reconstruction done by Mr. Johnson as President, and may provide, first, for the appointment of a military Governor over each of the excluded States, and next, for the election of Legislatures and regular Governors therein, under such restrictions or extensions of the rights of suffrage as the two Houses may see fit to impose.

Some such course as this has now, we contend, become the duty of Congress, in view of "the general welfare" and the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," inasmuch as it is manifest that the excluded States, as now organized, will not, if left to themselves, ratify the pending amendment for years to come, and because it is evident, too, that those States, as now organized, instead of giving strength to the Government, are weakening it and bringing it into reproach, and subjecting it to the dangers of new civil commotions, South and North. In a contracted party view of the subject, the policy of leaving the outside States to their course of "masterly inactivity" may appear the winning game in view of their exclusion for the approaching Presidential election. But the Republicans will be playing a safer game than this in a bolder hand of statesmanship. Wisdom, justice, policy, and humanity itself call for a prompt settlement of this Southern difficulty by Congress, and the responsible party in this matter will be made stronger and not weaker in enforcing a settlement with those securities for the future, indicated by the potential voice of the North.

Call them disabled States, as defined by President Johnson, or States reduced to the condition of territories, as defined by Senator Sumner, the fact is the same, that they are States whose places and functions as members of the Union were vacated in their Rebellion. It is also a fixed fact that ten of them have not been reinstated, and that the terms, the time, and the mode of their restoration rest with Congress, as in the case of a territory or a province wrested from a foreign power. If we look simply to the lands and waters which geographically form the State of South Carolina, for instance, she has never been out of the Union, but, politically, as a State, she was four years out, fighting all that time to place her soil in the possession of a hostile experimental Government, which she had assisted in setting up. Her surrender with her confederates to the United States after a four years' war involves the power on the part of Congress to reconstruct her from the beginning, just as the right to pull down involves the right to rebuild on a new foundation.

These facts, we say, have been made clear by the late elections, and Congress may now begin with a new broom, and sweep away all the Constitutional quibbling and pettifogging and Executive proceedings and limitations by which this business of Southern reconstruction has been befogged and confused and delayed. We shall expect, therefore, with the reassembling of Congress, the exercise of its war-powers as far as necessary in some general act or acts of legislation covering all the excluded States, and bringing them to the simple solution of submission to the laws.

When Did the Rebellion End?

From the Tribune.

In the United States District Court in the State of Delaware, a decision has been rendered by Judge Hall, releasing from imprisonment in Fort Delaware four persons, who had been arrested, tried, and convicted by the military authorities of the United States in South Carolina, in December, 1865. The prisoners had been found guilty before a court-martial, of which General Devers was President, of having voluntarily aided in the assault made on the United State troops stationed at Brown's Ferry, South Carolina, in October, 1865.

Judge Hall ordered the discharge of the prisoners on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the Military Commission was without jurisdiction in the case; declaring it as his opinion, that the Rebellion has ceased in April, 1865; and, inasmuch as the President's proclamation, issued in June, appointing a Provisional Governor for South Carolina, ordered "the District Judge for the district in which that State is included, to proceed to hold courts," the State was in the exercise of all its civil functions before the issuing of the order for the organization of the Commission by which the prisoners had been tried and condemned. The points of greatest interest in the decision of Judge Hall are, that the Rebellion had ceased and the authority of the United States was acknowledged in South Carolina in April, 1865; and that, after the appointment of a Provisional Governor for any State by the President, the military forces of the United States were without authority to arrest and try persons before military commissions. The practice of the Government officers in all the Southern States during the past year and a half, both under the Freedman's Bureau bill and General Grant's order, are decidedly against the position taken by the Delaware Judge. It is not likely, therefore, that he will be sustained.

General Dix and Dr. Butler.

From the World.

General Dix sailed on Saturday for Europe, to enter upon his duties as Minister of the United States near the Court of St. Cloud. It is the reasonable hope of all good patriots that, in the discharge of these duties, General Dix may conciliate the good-will of the French Government without compromising the dignity of the Union, and that he may effect a peaceable settlement of the many vexed and vexatious questions which, in one way or another, Mr. Seward has contrived to keep alive between Paris and Washington. One chapter at least in the history of the connection of General Dix with the public events of the last five years, which has never before been accurately made public, it is worth while now to bring forward; because, while it is calculated to increase the public confidence in the fitness of General Dix for the important post he is now about to fill, it will also serve the equally desirable end of increasing the public contempt for Dr. Butler. While the steamer which bears General Dix on a national mission to France will be ploughing her eastward way across the Atlantic, Dr. Butler, if there be truth in the *Tribune* and *Independent*, will be prophesying things rougher than the Atlantic waves to the sanguinary saints of Brooklyn. He will be cheering their sweet souls with his description of the citizens of New York as thieves, bullies, baby-murderers, fools, and cowards; he will be promising them the hanging of all "Copperheads," "Rebels," and "disloyal persons" in the land, he will show them how easy and delightful a thing it will be to impeach the President, cashier General Grant, banish General Sherman, and anticipate the millennium of Dr. Cummings by putting Ben Wade in the seat of Washington, and turning over the command of the armies of the United States to himself, Dr. B. F. Butler.

All this "tall talk" of the hero of Dutch Gap will be made the easier to him by his knowledge that General Dix is fairly on his way out of the country. For in the presence of General Dix, Dr. Butler, uttering truculent speeches and giving himself the airs of a Tamerlane, at New York, can never, for two years past, have been exactly comfortable. While he has passed current with the country at large as the despot who coerced New York into order at the time of the Presidential election in 1864, Butler himself has known full well that he stood before General Dix as "Falstaff" stood before "Prince Hal," and Poins when he had gone through with his wonderful narrative of the rogues in buckram routed by his trusty sword:—"What a slave art thou, to hack thy sword, as thou hast done, and then say it was in fight!"

The pomp and circumstance with which the "Conqueror of New Orleans" descended upon the metropolis in 1864, the noise of his orderlies and his horses, the clattering of his spurs, the pistols displayed upon his table at the Hoffman House, the splendor of his epaulettes, and the fanfaronade of the radical papers in his honor, blinded everybody at the time. The contemptuous indifference of General Dix has kept them blinded ever since to the truth of this curious history. Let it be ours now briefly to set it forth.

Dr. Butler, on arriving at the Hoffman House in October, 1864, reported for public service to General Dix; but immediately began his own private arrangements for preparing riots in New York. He sent for a few small politicians, whom he scared with his horse-pistols, and kept up a farce of receptions and official interviews, which for a few days very successfully veiled his real performances. The general theory of these performances was, that if small squads of soldiers should be posted all over the city on election day at the different polls, nowhere in numbers strong enough to awe a really angry crowd, and everywhere with orders to make the crowd angry, it would be pretty nearly impossible for the day to pass off without one or more such collisions between the populace and the soldiery as might make a serious military demonstration at least plausibly justifiable. In preparation for such a demonstration the main body of the troops in and about the city were to be withdrawn from their usual quarters in the forts and islands, and so posted as to be disposable for suddenly and completely overpowering the citizens, and practically voiding the day's election, so far as New York was concerned. It was a very pretty plan on the whole, and not unskilfully modelled upon those demonstrations of December in Paris, which followed the Napoleonic *coup d'état*, and upon which the *Tribune* has, at divers times, bestowed so much and such hearty vituperation. But, before it had been fully ripened, information of what was going on reached the actual commander of the Department of the East. General Dix, under whose orders Dr. Butler had of course been put when he came to New York, at once perceived the inevitable tendency of the Doctor's ingenious combinations, and revolting at once from the insolent pretensions of his subordinate, and from the shocking prospect of a positive civil strife in the streets and squares of this great city, he despatched a distinct and peremptory order to Dr. Butler to desist from his arrangements and absolutely forbade him to move a single soldier in or about the capital without an explicit command to that effect from the Headquarters of the Department.

By this action of General Dix the catastrophe for which Butler longed was averted. The city was remitted on election day to the regular and orderly protection of its own laws and its own people; and, as we know, the contest passed off, exciting as it was, without so much disturbance as would be necessary to make a fine old Irish gentlemen feel that he had really died, and been "waked" and "buried decently." Butler, disappointed of his anticipated carnival of bloodshed, tyranny, and plunder, contrived, however, to steal a certain measure of "thunder," as the author of the peace which it had been his mission and his effort to disturb. As the law has compelled him to disgorge the fifty thousand dollars in gold which he cribbed at New Orleans, and kept for four years, let the testimony now deprive him of this ill-gotten *kudos* also. To General Dix belongs the honor of having kept the peace of New York in 1864, by the simple expedient of letting New York alone. To Dr. Butler belongs the shame of having secretly planned in 1864 the opportunity for which he has openly longed in 1866, of "hanging up" and "shooting down" the "rabble" of the first city of the Western World.

SPECIAL NOTICES

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 or gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 mwsm

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED 1835

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—

On Marine and Inland risks	$592 770 64	
On Fire risks	159 69 79	
		$742 462 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865		276 964 47
		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$554,180 78	
On Fire risks	128,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$326 319 66	
Fire losses	92,807 81	
Return premiums	40 529 79	
Re-insurances	54 024 81	
Agency charges, advertising, printing etc	33,187 60	
*Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc	16 576 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	
		$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114 000 00
150,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881		186,500 00
200,000 United States 7-3-10 Per Cent Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)		166,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		54 720 00
46,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		44,620 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan		50,750 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds		20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds		24,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,750 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		5 040 00
15,000 3-6 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258 25
5,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950 00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000 00
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property		195,900 00
$1,445,050 Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05	Mkt. Val.	$1,070,240 75
Real Estate		35,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		217,637 23
Balances due at Agencies Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		38,923 98
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value		2,930 00
Cash in Bank	$41,102 26	
Cash in Drawer	447 34	
		41 549 60
		$1 407,321 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of Nation. and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31 1866 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862 be received in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25 By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereon it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	B. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph B. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Reiser,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, Pres't.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12rp

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street

11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A Special meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3, at the office of the Company, No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.

11 23 13t SIMON FOZY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 16,
AT THE
NEW LIBERTY HALL,
LOMBARD Street above Seventh, the
GREAT UNION FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH,

where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Register," to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 11t

TO ARCHITECTS.—

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1866

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *or par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent. or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867 will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
s 30 Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

11 15 12t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after December 1, 1866.

The Books will be closed on and after MONDAY, November 26, 1866. H. G. LEISENRING,
11 24 6t Treasurer.

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Connecticut, who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,
11 23fmwlm Secretary of the Navy.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

11 1 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. Pfaehler, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6s No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

FROM AUCTION,

Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.

FLANNELS FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves.
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.

Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1 25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair 10 22

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins one cent a yard less than any other store sells them.

Best Canton Flannels in the city, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.

Flannels from 31 cents up.

Best American Prints, 18½ cents.

12-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $11.

13-4 Premium Rochdale Blankets, $12.

Misses' Balmorals, $1 10, $1 25, $1 45, and $1 65.

Ladies' Balmorals, $1 37½, $1 75, $1 95, and $2 00.

Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75 cents, $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, etc.

Ladies' Merino Vests, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, etc.

Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

100 dozen below importer's prices.

Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

Boys' and Misses' Gloves.

Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 60, 75 cents, $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Colored Gloves.

Gents' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs. 37½ cents worth 50 cents.

Misses' and Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.

Closing out balance of Wax Dolls, etc. etc.

GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES!
WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29 $1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.

250 PIECES

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,

MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting

TABLE LINENS,

Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get

BARGAINS

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

9 17 (12 3rp) No. 828 ARCH Street.

HARE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE FIRST QUALITY

LYONS VELVETS.

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS

Melodeon Covers and Rich Piano Covers

SUITABLE FOR

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FULL LINE OF SILKS.

FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

11 2 mws

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST.,

Have appropriated one Counter for the exhibition and sale of

Extraordinary Bargains in Dry Goods.

This feature of their establishment will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the public. [24 6t

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Scella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $5. [10 3 3m

Finer qualities at $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.

In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN

DRY GOODS.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET,

Have completed the addition to their Store, which being now nearly three times its former size, with improved appearance and much better light, will take favorable rank with first-class house for

THE SALE OF FAMILY DRY GOODS.

They announce having just purchased largely, at panic auction sales, of

French and Other Dress Fabrics,

And will sell these, and their entire large

STOCK OF DRESS STUFFS,

At a reduction of about FIFTY PER CENT. from recent prices, which makes the larger part of it ALMOST AS CHEAP as the old gold rates.

They invite attention to the following:—

POPLINS AND MERINOES.

"Lupins" fabrics, from yesterday's sale.
"Flam" all-wool Poplin Reps, $1 00.
Mode colors, do. do. finer goods, $1 25.
50 pieces Lupins' heaviest Poplin Reps, $1 25.
Plaid Poplin, all-wool, all new, $1 00, $1 25, and $1 50.
Lupins' French Merinoes, $1 00, $1 10, and $1 25.
60 pieces French Merinoes, all colors, medium to fines grades prices $1 00 to $1 50.
$1 00 for Lupins' Velour Reps.
$1 00 for Lupins' Silk Armure figured Reps.
French plain and plaid silk faced Poplins.

BLACK DRESS GOODS' COUNTER.

Black French Poplins, $1 to $2 25.
Black French Merinoes, $1 10 to $1 75.
Black French Delaines, 50c. to 68c.
Black French Delaines, double width, 87c. to $1 25.
Black French Tamise, $1 25 up.
Black Canton Cloth, $1 to $1 25.
Black Alpacas, 40 to 6 c.
Black Lustrous Mohaires, 75c to $1 25.
Black Shawls, Black Silks, Black Prints.

DELAINES AND PRINT COUNTER.

These goods are all much reduced.
Merrimack, Sprague, and Cocheco Prints.
French and English Wrapper Prints.
Lupins' Auction lots Delaines, 50 to 56c.
Lupins' double width Delaines, 75c. to $1 25.
Balmoral Skirts, $2 to $10.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

Finest French Cloakings from Auction.
Fancy Cloakings at low prices.
Sable Cloakings, mammoth stock.
Castorines, Astrachan, Velours Chanchilla, Frosted Beavers, etc.
6-4 Goods for habits or suits.
"Harris" and other Cassimeres.
6-4 best French black Doeskins.
6-4 best French black Beavers, Tricots, etc.

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM.

RISTORI SHAPE SACQUES.
ALL THE NEW SHAPE CLOAKS.
ORDERED CLOAKS MADE PROMPTLY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN BROCHE SHAWLS, $20 UP.
BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, BEST GOODS, $8 TO $17.
DAGMAR SHAWLS, ZEPHYR SHAWLS.
RIDDLESEX LONG SHAWLS.

BLANKET AND QUILT ROOM.

Blankets by the pair or case.
Marseilles Quilts direct from importers'.
Alhambra Quilts, all the sizes, $3 to $5.
Honeycomb and other Quilts.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

11 26 smw3trp

T. SIMPSON'S SONS

No. 922.....FINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Silb Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Rial and vale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
9 5 N. S. 922 and 24 FINE Street.

SOILED BLANKETS—WE WILL OFFER this morning about two hundred pairs of good all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for $4 per pair; larger and heavier for $5 per pair; very large, $7 50; also, Marseilles Quilts, slightly smoked at a fire, for $5 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET.

Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market. [4 9mcp

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON

No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

10 3wfm3m5p

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK,

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish

LEAD PENCILS,

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested largely capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, especially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.

A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom

No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.

The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE.—The life insurance companies which met in New York during last week formed themselves into a "Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States." The following were represented in the Convention:—

Germania, N. Y., Hugo Wesendonck, President.
Globe Mutual, N. Y., Piny Freeman, President.
Knickerbocker, N. Y., Erastus Lyman, President.
Manhattan, N. Y., C. Y. Wemple, Vice-President.
National, N. Y., Edward A. Jones, President.
New York, Morris Franklin, President.
North America, N. Y., N. D. Morgan, President.
Security, N. Y., R. Westmore, Vice-President.
United States, N. Y., John Eadie, Secretary.
Provident, Chicago, Ill., C. Holland, Secretary.
Continental, N. Y., Just as Lawrence, President.
Berkshire, Pittsfield, Mass., B. Chickering, Sec.
New England Mutual, Boston, B. F. Stevens, Pres.
Union Mutual, Maine, Henry Crocker, President.
Northwestern Mutual, Milwaukee, A. W. Kellogg, Secretary.
Economical Mutual, Providence, R. I., S. S. Bucklin, President.
Connecticut Mutual, Hartford, G. R. Phelps, President.
Charter Oak, Hartford, S. H. White, Secretary.
Aetna, Hartford, Lewis E. Waterman, General Agent.
Continental, Hartford, Samuel E. Elmore, Sec.
Connecticut General, Hartford, W. Russell, Sec.
Travellers', Hartford, H. A. Dyer, General Agent.
Hartford Accident, Hartford, J. J. Vail, President.
Southern Life, Memphis, G. W. McCarn, President.
Phœnix Mutual, Hartford, J. E. Dewitt, General Agent.

The following companies, not represented by delegates, were announced to be in accord with the movement:—

Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Provident Life and Trust, Philadelphia, Penn.
Hahnemann Life, Cleveland, Ohio.
Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield.
John Hancock Mutual Life, Boston, Mass.
State Mutual, Worcester, Mass.

The companies which have not been represented are Equitable, New York; Guardian, New York; Home, Brooklyn; Mutual, New York; Great Western Life Insurance Company, New York; Atlantic Mutual, Albany; New York Stock, Syracuse; American Life and Trust, Philadelphia; Girard Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, Philadelphia; Universal, New York; Washington, N. York; Widows and Orphans' Benefit, New York; Mutual Benefit, Newark, New Jersey; National, Montpelier, Vermont; New Jersey Mutual, Newark, N. J.; Pennsylvania Mutual, Philadelphia; St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.; Western, Cincinnati, Ohio; United States Accident, Syracuse, New York; Pennsylvania Life and Trust, Philadelphia; American Mutual, Hartford, Conn.; Popular, New York; Maryland, Baltimore; Southern Mutual, Augusta, Ga.

JAPANESE IN THE CITY.—We had quite an interesting arrival in our city recently. Two young officers belonging to the household of the Prince of Higo, Japan, arrived here from New York, where they came in on Tuesday on the barque *Wase*.

They purpose remaining for five years, in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of naval science, and to acquaint themselves with the manners and customs of the "great republic." It is rather a remarkable fact that, though the Japanese are anxious to raise a navy, to be built by their own people and in their own shipyards, yet the Tycoon is reluctant in permitting the youth of the country to go abroad and learn the requisite arts for enabling her to do so. These young gentlemen, who are the sons of some feudal prince, were obliged to leave their country surreptitiously, as the Tycoon had forbidden them to depart without his express permission. They are brothers, and rejoice in the rather musical names of Numa Gaws and Saheida, and are extremely courteous and pleasing in their manners.

Among the curiosities exhibited by them to their many visitors were a pair of two handed swords, made of a very fine steel and as sharp as razors. These swords were heirlooms, and had been in their family for four hundred years. They stated that in Japan a connoisseur could tell the age of a weapon by merely looking at it. This is a piece of knowledge that our most eminent antiquarians are not possessed of. The hari-kari sword was another article of curiosity, which they took particular pleasure to exhibit. It is used for the purpose of suicide; for when a Japanese official is reprimanded by his superiors, he considers it imperative to kill himself, which he does by drawing this sharp weapon transversely across his bowels. Many others among their countrymen are anxious to see the mysterious "barbarians" they deem the outside world.

AID FOR THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—An appeal is made to the people of Philadelphia by the Building Fund Committee of the Academy of Natural Sciences, which should meet with prompt attention. The institution is one which commends itself to every public-spirited citizen. Being impressed with a proper sense of their obligations to those who have contributed so liberally to the treasury of the Academy, the Directors have determined to secure a building which shall be worthy of the purposes of the donors and the objects of the institution. To attain this, it is necessary to raise one hundred thousand dollars, for the purchase of the ground and the erection of a suitable building. Two-thirds of the amount have been subscribed, but if the remainder is not secured by the first of the coming year, the enterprise will fail. Surely the sum wanting should be raised at once among our men of science and our wealthy citizens, who take so much interest in our public institutions.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF BAD MEMORY.—A genteelly clad woman, calling herself Mary Clacklin, aged about forty-five years, went into store No. 42 South Delaware avenue, on Saturday afternoon, and attempted to steal some wearing apparel from the counting-house. Her movements were noticed by one of the clerks, who ordered her to leave the premises instanter. Mary did so. She was watched, and discovered going into another store, a few doors above, where she was again caught attempting to pilfer some articles. She was again ejected, and the attention of Officer Baugh, of the Fourth Police District, called. He took her into custody. Upon her person there were found a large flax bag and a spool of red tape, which it is supposed she had stolen. Mary was utterly unable to account as to how she came to be the possessor of the articles. She was committed to prison in default of bail.

OUR FIREMEN.—The Marion Hose Company has procured eight hundred feet of new steam forcing hose.

The Weccacoe Fire Company sold their small carriage last week to the Franklin Company, of Frankford.

A beautiful and substantial truck has been built in this city for the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company of St. Paul's, Minn. It is painted red, striped with blue and white. It will be shipped, we understand, to day.

The Hibernia Fire Engine Target Company intend making their seventh annual excursion to Fort Washington on Thursday next, Thanksgiving Day.

The steamer of the Washington Engine Company was upset on Saturday evening at Third and Lombard streets, and badly damaged. The driver made quite a narrow escape from injury.

HOSPITAL CASES.—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday:—

William Kiff, residing in Warren street, near Thirty-eighth, had his right hand caught in machinery at the car shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and it was so badly injured that amputation was found necessary.

Francis DeGraff, colored, fell through the hatchway from the fourth story of a warehouse, and was so badly injured that his recovery is considered doubtful. He resides at No. 604 Barclay street.

William Lordargan, residing at No. 2306 Pine street, had his right arm fractured by a fall at Port Carbon, Schuylkill county.

William Healey, aged twenty-five, had his hip dislocated at a rolling-mill near Fairmount.

A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR IN TROUBLE.—Joseph S. M. Gibson, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested last week by Detective Joshua Taggart, of the Mayor's Police, charged with embezzlement in having retained in his possession certain fares which he had collected on the road. Mr. Gibson had a hearing before Alderman Ogle, before whom one of the railroad officers had made the necessary affidavit, charging him with peculating to a large amount through several months. Upon the preliminary hearing the Alderman fixed the bail at $10,000, in default of which the defendant was committed to prison. Mr. Kanaga, of the Girard House, entered the required security, and Mr. Gibson was released. These peculations, known in vulgar parlance as "knocking down," have been carried on for a long time, and with great loss to the companies. Detectives have been employed for months, and by the patient searches of these, the real criminals have been detected, and their mode of operation brought to light.

FIRES.—Shortly after 6 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the third story of the building No. 217 Walnut street, occupied by Mr. Chapman as a corset factory. The fire was extinguished before it had made much headway. Mr. Chapman's loss is estimated at about $1000. Mr. Charles Town's printing office, on the fourth floor, suffered by fire and water. Several other tenants in the building were losers by water.

The alarm of fire about 11 o'clock yesterday was caused by a trifling fire at the Ashland House, Arch street, above Seventh.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.—At an early hour yesterday morning, John Dunlap, aged 39, was found in a helpless condition in the vicinity of Ninth and Chesnut streets. On attempting to raise him up, it was discovered that he had a wooden leg, which caused him to fall, and that he had broken his arm in so doing. To add to his other misfortunes, he had no home, and he was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he was kindly cared for.

DIRECTORS OF THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the School of Design for Women for the ensuing year:—President, William P. Wilstach; Vice-President, William Bucknell; Secretary and Treasurer, P. P. Morris; W. J. Hortsmann, David S. Brown, James A. Wright, George Whitney, James H. Orne, A. J. Drexel, J. G. Fell, E. W. Clark, Jay Cooke, Directors.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company, on the 24th inst., the Hon. Thomas Jones Yorke was elected President of that Company, and Albert W. Markley, Esq., a Director, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Commodore R. F. Stockton. George J. Robbins was elected Secretary and Treasurer *protem*, in place of Mr. Yorke, made President.

THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 600 loads of hay and 110 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay and Straw Market, North Seventh street. The supply was quite large, and the prices declined a figure on the last quotations. Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $1·70@1·75 per 100 pounds; mixed and interior at $1·60. Straw sold at $1·25@1 30 per 100 pounds.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—While Mr. Edwin Spear was engaged in cleaning a musket on Saturday, at No. 129 South Seventh street, which he supposed to be unloaded, it was discharged, and the ball passed through Mr. Spear's left leg, below the knee, inflicting a serious wound. After having his leg dressed at the Hospital, he was removed to his home.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—The work on this building has so far approached completion that the contractor has promised to have it ready for the sitting of the court on the first Monday in February. On Thursday last Councils appropriated $15,000 to furnish it, and erect a suitable railing around the building.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Jordan b. Russey, residing on Haverford street, near Fortieth, West Philadelphia, had his left leg badly fractured on Saturday, by the wheels of a passenger car passing over it. He was riding on the front platform and fell off. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DEATH OF A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.—Mr. B. C. Cross, a professor of music, widely known and much esteemed, died on Saturday in this city, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He had been sick for a considerable time, and his death was not unexpected.

NO DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.—During the past week only four cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health. We are glad to state that no deaths occurred from the disease during the same period.

FIRE ENGINE UPSET.—The steamer of the Washington Fire Company come in collision with another at Third and Lombard streets, on Saturday night, and was overturned and much damaged. Fortunately, no one was injured.

TAXES.—All bills due for taxes of 1866, remaining unpaid after the 1st of December, will have a penalty of three per cent. added to them.

FINE CHOCOLATE

CONFECTIONS,

MANUFACTURED FROM

NEW COCOA BEANS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 MARKET Street.
10 22 mwsth

LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
300 pages, $1·50.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
500 pages, $2·00.
LETTER COPY-BOOKS,
1000 pages, $3·00.
FABER'S PENCILS, 75 cents a Dozen.
ENVELOPES, $1·35 per thousand.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 26 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
1 24 3m CORNER OF RACE.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov., Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide. Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 109 JONES' Alley

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, November 26, first appearance of
Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH,
and production of
DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA, THE
Long Strike
produced with
ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
and several powerful Tableaux, among which may be enumerated
THE DRAWING OF THE LOTS,
FULLER'S LANE, and
THE CITY OF MANCHESTER,
and the
GREAT TELEGRAPH SCENE.
The management have made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to introduce a wire into the theatre for this great scene, and have also arranged to receive the latest telegraphic news up to 9·30 P. M., which will be read to the audience, thus connecting the Chesnut Street Theatre with all parts of the United States, and with Europe by the Submarine Cable.
The piece will be presented with a
MOST POWERFUL CAST.
To conclude with
FOUND IN A FOUR-WHEELER.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, November 29,
THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
BENEDETTO, THE FORGAKEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, December 1,
FIRST McDONOUGH MATINEE
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Prices as usual.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
First week of the distinguished
FEMALE AND LYRIC ARTISTES,
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
who will appear
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
in their celebrated, unique, and elegant
PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS,
preceded each evening by a
FAVORITE COMEDIETTA,
by the DRAMATIC COMPANY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. HOWARD PAUL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—S. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, November 26,
MISS EFFIE GERMON,
having recovered from her serious illness, will appear, after an absence of three months, in Boucicault's Military Drama of
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
and John Brougham's Glorious Extravaganza of
POCAHONTAS.
B. B. H. POCAHONTAS.....Miss EFFIE GERMON
THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING, at 2 o'clock,
A GRAND DAYLIGHT FESTIVAL.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
THE GREAT EVENT
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Also, THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
THE BLACK CROOK.

ADELAIDE RISTORI,
THE RENOWNED TRAGEDIENNE,
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DIRECTOR, J. GRAU.
Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that
MME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
in conjunction with her Dramatic Company of celebrated Artistes, expressly engaged in Europe for her transatlantic tour, will give in Philadelphia during a period of two weeks, a season of eight nights of dramatic representations commencing
ON MONDAY, December 10.
Subscriptions for the season of eight nights will be received on Friday November 30, Saturday and Monday, December 1 and 3. 11 26

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, November 30,
At half-past 4 o'clock,
CARL WOLFSOHN'S
FIRST
Of a Series of Six
PIANO-FORTE MATINEES,
when he will have the valuable aid of
MR. J. POLAK, Baritone
From the Royal Opera, Dresden.
Subscription Lists, Tickets, and Programmes at the Music Stores.
Single Admission, $1. To be had as above and at the door. Doors open at 4 o'clock. 11 24 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The First Annual Exhibition of the WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will continue open, by request, day and evening, until
FRIDAY, November 30,
at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Saloon, first floor, back room,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street.
The exhibition consists of over 200 specimens in Fine Art, executed by women.
Admission, 25 cents. 11 24 6t

WILL CLOSE, ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, the superb collection of French, German, and Belgian PAINTINGS now on exhibition and for sale at the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. Admission 25 cents. 11 24 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT
And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1007 WALNUT Street.
5 29 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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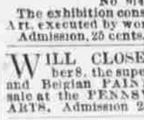
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 No. 114 MARKET Street.

CUTLERY.



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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18 6 Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives. Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases. Razors Scissors and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut 10 20 tjl

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER
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Machine Work and Millwrighting Promptly attended to. 2 25

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DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. 7 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1017 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover to be weighed on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 8

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.
F. McGARRY & SON,
11 14 wimj 12* WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing every Saturday, carrying the United States mail.
"ERIN".....Wednesday, November 28
"CITY OF ANTWERP".....Saturday, December 1
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, December 5
"CITY OF BALTIMORE".....Saturday, December 8
"CITY OF COBK".....Saturday, December 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage Currency.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....40
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $80; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.
The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
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MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier for freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$15
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Every SATURDAY, steamer for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin..60 Second cabin..40. Second class..25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
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FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains of Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
11 5 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Firecoard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m) No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

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The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
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OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
Also, WOOL SACKS.
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810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth. 6 9

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc., etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc.,
11 11 mthsrp No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine watches, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Paten Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. 10 31 2m

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 3 25

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 10 26

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
American and Geneva.
We call special attention to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 9 8

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IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of the Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20 §

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES (CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
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SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
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PRACTICAL
Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,
S. W. CORNER THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS.
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the
7 23 NEWS STAND,
N. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and renovated in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwfs No. 510 RACE Street.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH
every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
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Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
The following Property will be sold at
A PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE HELD
AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,
ON THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.
Property at FORT FISHER, North Carolina, as follows:—
About 70,000 pounds unserviceable Guns, Shot, and Shell.
34 unserviceable Gun Carriages, with the iron on them.
340 barrels damaged Powder.
Lying at the Railroad Depot, in ATLANTA, Georgia:—
104,000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
At the Findley Iron Works, at MACON, Georgia:—
A fine Steam Press Hammer, acting direct from Cylinder. Weight of drop 2000 pounds.
At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS, the following:—
112 000 pounds Cast-iron Guns.
12,000 pounds Cast-iron Castings, some of them valuable.
380 000 pounds Cast-iron Scrap, shot and shell, etc. etc.
6000 pounds Copper Scrap.
190 Field Gun Carriages, with the irons on them.
140 Ammunition Chests, black, walnut, and copper.
60 sets of Artillery Harness, for two horses,
And a quantity of other property, consisting principally of
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry Accoutrements (leather),
Musket Appendages,
Harness,
Bullet Moulds,
Powder Flasks, and
Blacksmiths' Bellows.
The sale will commence at 10 A. M., and continue until all the property is sold.
TERMS.
Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.
Persons desiring to purchase the property either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., Capt Ord.,
11 22 20t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 9, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.
There will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidders, at noon, WEDNESDAY, 28th day of November, 1866, in the Office of the Inspector of Ordnance, New York Navy Yard, about two thousand (2000) barrels of POWDER, composed of serviceable and unserviceable.
The powder will be sold by sample, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—One-half cash, in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages where the powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
11 12 mwf7t Chief of Bureau.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WIN

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1866.

The Era of Discussion.

We are evidently entering upon an era of discussion, in which the fundamental principles of republican government, and their actual realization in our laws and institutions are to receive a more thorough examination than has ever before been given to them. In the columns of the press, in public meetings, on the lecturing platform, we find this great work of discussion going on. We rejoice to see it. Doubtless many foolish things will be said, many extravagant speeches made, many impracticable theories broached; yet from all some truth will be evoked, and the general result will be to increase the intelligence of the masses on the vital questions of the hour.

Truth can endure discussion, so that we are always glad when society begins to wake up, and look about it and inquire. Error, on the contrary, cannot stand the light. Its refuge is in darkness and intellectual and moral stagnation. We care not how bitter a man's prejudices may be, if he will only read and think and investigate, he will become more liberal in spite of himself. The greatest foe to true progress is *indifference*—that sleepy, sluggish habit of the mind in which men do not care enough for either truth or error to make any effort in their behalf.

We are especially glad that the topic of suffrage is being so widely discussed. The time is favorable for it. The elections are just past, so that men may advance their true opinions without immediately endangering their party organizations. It would have been impossible before the late elections to have induced the Chicago *Times* and the Boston *Post* to speak out upon this subject as they have done since. Now is the time for every man to contribute his mite to the proper solution of this great problem. What we need most of all is for men to *speak out* their real sentiments. If a man thinks universal suffrage is impracticable and dangerous, let him say so. If another thinks that an intelligent test should be applied, let him speak out. If a third believes in a property qualification, let him show the grounds of his belief. If a fourth thinks that the color of a man's skin should determine the matter, let him, if he can, bring forward his reasons for it. If still another believes that women as well as men ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, let him say so. Let us have, then, this whole question discussed from its very foundation and in all its aspects. Such a process is in accordance with the theory of our political system. It is the people forming an intelligent judgment upon a political question, with reference, not to partisan issues, but to its real merits. The great trouble with many of our people is that they cannot look upon a question of this kind in anything but a partisan aspect. But this is a time, and a favorable time, to throw aside partisan feelings, and to settle a great question, not upon the shifting sands of a temporary expediency, but upon the eternal rock of principle.

Hence, we welcome this era of discussion. Let the good work go on. Let thought meet with thought, and idea grapple with idea. Let men bring their old and darling prejudices to the light and examine them. Whatever cannot stand the light must be cast aside. Let the fires of discussion be heated hotter than ever; truth, like gold, will only be purified thereby. Whatever cannot stand the test must be consumed.

Our Relations With England.

The Atlantic cable recently favored the public with a despatch from London, that the Paris correspondent of the London *Post* said that the relations between England and the United States would soon be critical.

Against this assumption of a newspaper correspondent we may place the following extract from the speech of Earl Derby, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, on the 9th instant. After adverting to the war which had raged in this country, and expressing his hope and expectation that we would soon surmount all the difficulties growing out of it, he added:—

"And, gentlemen, I may be permitted to say, that if in the course of that dreadful war, which has so long devastated that country, any questions may have arisen between that and our country which have produced the slightest amount of unpleasant feeling, I have a confident expectation that the two Governments, approaching these questions in a spirit of mutual forbearance and kind conciliation (loud cheers), will arrive at such a solution of those questions as not only to remove all remnants of bitterness, but place on a better foundation than ever our relations with that great country, to which we are bound by so many ties of interest and regard. (Loud cheers.)

The London *Times* says this was the most important point in Earl Derby's speech, and that it contains an intimation that a proposition for the arrangement of all differences between America and Great Britain with respect to the *Alabama* claims would be favorably entertained, and that the duties of neutrals in maritime war might, if necessary, be reconsidered.

There can be no doubt that England is both willing and anxious to come to a fair understanding about the *Alabama* claims, and that all predictions of "critical relations" between the two countries, founded on that subject of difference, are baseless. We shall have no trouble with England unless it is deliberately sought by ourselves as a counter-irritant against home troubles.

Political Dynamics.

The Democratic journals have been trying to solace themselves since the elections by attempting to show that their party constitutes a real numerical majority of the people of the United States. The process by which they reach this assumed result is the very simple one of counting the Democrats for more and the Republicans for less than they really are. The Chicago *Tribune* has taken up one of these little calculations in political arithmetic, as given in the columns of the New York *World*, and thus exposes its falsity:—

"At the Presidential election of 1860, the eleven insurgent States polled 901,450 votes—estimating 50,000 for South Carolina. The five non-seceding Border States polled 420,785, making a total south of Mason and Dixon's line of 1,322,185 votes, which is nearly 600,000 less than the *World's* inflated estimates. The *World* sets down the vote in the South at 100,000. In 1864 the Republicans polled for Lincoln in five Border States, 175,160 votes, or nearly double the number assigned to that party in the whole South. The Republican majorities in the Northern States amount to 450,000.

"After making the corrections of the *World's* loose figuring, let us state in tabular form the actual and relative strength of the respective parties in the North and South in the year 1866:—

Northern Republican vote	2,300,000
Border State Republican vote	225,000
Insurgent State Republican vote	100,000
White Republicans, total	2,625,000
Black Republicans, disfranchised	700,000
Total Republican strength	3,325,000
Northern Copperhead vote	1,850,000
Border State Copperhead vote	300,000
Insurgent State Rebel vote	800,000
Total Copperhead and Rebel vote	2,950,000
Republican total majority	375,000

"It will thus be seen that the radical strength of the country exceeds the 'conservative' by nearly four hundred thousand men."

The Progress of Opinion.

The progress of opinion is seen at the South as well as at the North. In the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, now in session at Memphis, an interesting discussion has been had as to the future status of the colored people in ecclesiastical societies.

The Rev. Dr. Atkins contended that there was nothing in Scripture or the standard of the Church to prohibit colored persons from holding the office of Deacon, Presiding Elder, or Minister of God; and that in their Church sessions and assemblies they are entitled to a treatment of perfect equality. He contended that it was the Gospel that caste and prejudice would be broken down, and that anything that stood in the way of the Gospel should be destroyed. Others contended that innovations would surely result in miscegenation and negro equality. The general tenor of debate, however showed natural progress in the right direction.

Important Mexican News.

News comes from New Orleans to the effect that the Emperor Maximilian has at last abdicated, leaving Mexico in the hands of Bazaine and Castelnau. The more important statement follows, that all preparations for the embarkation of the French troops have been summarily suspended. As the first contingent of French troops was to leave Mexico during November, this delay may form the subject of diplomatic correspondence between our own Government and that of France. It is probably only temporary, however, and merely to prevent a state of total anarchy from supervening. The Juarez Government will be re established as soon as Juarez himself can get to Mexico.

A Rare Opportunity.

We see that our "Academy of Natural Sciences" has not yet got its endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, for which it has some time been laboring, although we are glad to learn that sixty-five thousand dollars of that sum have been secured. Here is a splendid opportunity for some of our Philadelphia Peabodys or A. F. Stewarts, if we have any, to do a grand work for the city, and at the same time render themselves immortal. Let some one of these gentlemen endow that institution with five hundred thousand dollars, give it an appropriate building, and make it the finest thing of the kind in the world.

A test case is to be made from Maryland to try the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, passed by Congress at its last session. The point involved is that of the reception of the testimony of colored persons, which is refused under the laws of Maryland, in cases where one of the parties is white.

—Abstracts of sermons, preached by several clergymen of our city yesterday, will be found in our columns to-day.

The Cheyennes and the Smoky Hill Route —Fresh Difficulties.

Leavenworth, Kansas, November 24.—The Junction City *Union* says that the Cheyenne Council has been closed. It is reported that the tribes are concentrating at Big creek, on the Smoky Hill route, and their principal chief, Black Kettle, has told employes of the Overland Company that nothing has been said on any of their treaties about the Smoky Hill route, and that they should not be permitted to use it. The presents were distributed on the 17th instant. Two settlers, named Fox and Belknap, while hunting on Buffalo creek, a tributary of the Republican, were met by a party of Indians, who acted in the most friendly manner. The parties exchanged various trinkets, but as they were about to separate an Indian killed Fox. Belknap killed the Indian, and then made his escape. The moccasins left behind were peculiar to the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, or Sioux, but the impression is that they were Pawnees or Aloes.

Steam Carriages.—A line of steam carriages for common roads, the experiments with which have succeeded so well between Nantes and Paris, is about to be established from Marseilles to Aubagne, a small town situated sixteen kilometres (ten miles) off. There are to be three departures daily from each end, and the price of a return ticket will be only one franc twenty centimes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
CAMDEN, N. J., November 24, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company clear of National tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the 30th day of November

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
Treasurer pro tem.

11 26 5t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.

730 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

YOUNG MEN'S

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING

This Evening, November 26,

AT 8 O'CLOCK

IN NATIONAL HALL,

Market Street, Above Twelfth.

ADDRESSES BY

REV. DR. BEADLE,
REV. HEBER NEWTON,
REV. H. B. ENSWORTH,
REV. J. WALKER JACKSON.

ELECTION OF SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS;

After which an Address of welcome will be made by

PETER B. SIMONS, Esq.,

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

Singing by the "PHILOMELIC MUSIC CIRCLE," under the direction of DR. L. MEIGNEN.

All are invited; Young Men especially. [11 23 3t

HENRY VINCENT,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER

WILL DELIVER

TWO LECTURES

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON THE EVENINGS OF

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

November 26 and 28,

MONDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"THE GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT."

WEDNESDAY EVENING—SUBJECT—"OLIVER CROMWELL."

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. [11 21 tl 28

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

COURSE OF LECTURES

OF THE

S. C. AND S. A.

The Executive Committee of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, having arranged for their Course of Lectures this season, take pleasure in announcing that the

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address, in the National Hall, MARKET Street, above Twelfth, on FRIDAY EVENING November 30, 1866. Subject—"Policy and Justice in Public Affairs."

The second Lecture will be given by

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq.,

On THURSDAY EVENING January 3, 1867. Subject—"Sources of Danger to the Republic."

The remaining Lectures will be continued on each successive Thursday evening until the series is ended.

The Course is to consist of Eight Lectures.

The speakers that have been either engaged or invited for the course, independent of the above named gentlemen, are:—

Major General O. O. HOWARD,
Major General B. F. BUTLER,
Senator J. W. NYE,
Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER,
Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. HORACE BOND of Md.,
Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM,
W. W. BROWN, Esq.

THE CELEBRATED BLACK SWAN

has kindly volunteered to appear and furnish occasional airs at the opening and closing of each Lecture

Season tickets, $2. Single admission 25 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock To commence at 8.

Tickets may be had at Trumpler's Music store Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the door on the evening of each Lecture.

WILLIAM GILL, Chairman.
No. 1216 Washington avenue (Coal Office).
J. C. WHITE, Sr.,
Fourth street, below Willow.
J. HANKINSON,
Gulielma street,
Committee of Arrangements.

11 26 3t

UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Appeals for a special case.—The HARTWELL FAMILY, consisting of several females, the victims of the late fire at No. 1302 CHESNUT Street, are all lying ill, after three weeks of suffering, and are entirely destitute. The UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION solicits special aid for them. Money sent to the office of the Society will be immediately appropriated to the sufferers, and a public acknowledgement made.

JOHN HICKS, Agent,
11 26 4t] Office, No. 115 S. SEVENTH, above Walnut.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE, for a full course, value, $50, will be sold for $40 or exchanged for Furniture, Coal, or Clothing. Address "Scholarship," at this office. 11 24 3t

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important, then, to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints! Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing, and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

MR. JOHN BUNTO,

of Baldwin, Chemung county, N. Y., writes:—

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the physicians termed Seated Consumption as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly, and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston, and for sale by druggists generally.

SCROFULA.

Dr. Lugol, of Paris, one of the most eminent Chemists of Europe, said:—

"The most astounding results may be anticipated when Iodine can be dissolved in pure water."

Dr. H. Anders, after fifteen years of scientific research and experiment, has succeeded in dissolving one and one-quarter grains of Iodine to each fluid ounce of water, and the most astounding results have followed its use, particularly in Scrofula and diseases therefrom. Circulars free.

Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. F. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York, and by all Druggists 11 26 2 25

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
10 15 mwf3m4p No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p] **No. 804 CHESNUT Street.**

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Great Reduction in Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Will Offer from To-Day their Fine Stock of

Silks,
Shawls,
Cloths,
Velvets,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Etc.,

At a reduction of from TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT. from the prices they were sold at early in the season.

Believing, as we do, that we have, from what our customers tell us, the most varied, best assorted, and largest stock of DRY GOODS in Philadelphia, here is a chance for purchasers seldom to be met with. We will not be undersold by any house in this or any other city. 1t

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

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In addition to their great reduction in

DRY GOODS,

Have organized a

CHEAP DEPARTMENT

For the exhibition and sale of

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

This feature of the establishment will commend itself to the favorable consideration of the public.

11 24 6t

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

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Have purchased within the last few days, at the New York and Philadelphia auctions, a great many

DRESS GOODS,

At very reduced prices. Among them the following:

Plaid Poplins at $1; been selling at $1·50.
Plaid Poplins at $1; been selling at $1·75.
Plaid Poplins at $1; been selling at $2.
Black Poplin Alpacas at 75 cents; been selling at $1.
Stripe Poplins at 75 cents; been selling at $1.

With other lots of goods proportionately as cheap.

N. B.—Our store will not be opened on Thursday next, it being Thanksgiving day. 1t

McCLEES & McCANN'S

FIRST GREAT SALE OF

FINE OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS,

ELEGANTLY-MOUNTED CHROMOS,

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Magnificently-framed Engravings,

Will take place on the Evenings of

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A BRILLIANT NOVEL

ARCHIE LOVELL.

BY MRS. EDWARDS,

Author of "Miss Forrester," "Ordeal for Wives," etc.

289 pp. Illustrated. Price, One Dollar.

"ARCHIE LOVELL" is pronounced by the most critical press of England and America by far the best of Mrs. Edwards' works, and a story of extraordinary power.

For sale by all newsdealers and booksellers, or sent post paid by the publishers on receipt of the price.

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COOK & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")

Ladies' Fleeced Hose, at 48, 55, and 68 cents.
Gents' Fleeced Half Hose, 55 cents.
Ladies' Regular Made Hose, 45, 55, 62 cents.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·50 to $4 00.
Gents' English Merino Vests, 2·87 to $3·00.
Gents' Domestic Vests and Pants, 87 cents.

As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our

TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW BOOK.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE BY

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Author of "Fashion and Famine," "The Gold Brick," "The Old Homestead," "Silent Struggles," "Mary Derwent," "Rejected Wife," "The Heiress," "The Wife's Secret," etc.

This new book, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, has been pronounced by all to be by far the best and most interesting work ever written by her. It appeared in monthly instalments in "Peterson's Magazine" during the last year, having been completed in the December number, where it has proved to be the most popular, powerful and successful novel that has ever appeared in that Magazine and is now published complete and unabridged in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with the "Gold Brick," "Fashion and Famine," and the other works of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, published by us. It will no doubt prove to be the most popular and successful work that has ever before been written by this talented American authoress.

It is published complete in one large Duodecimo Volume. Price $1 50 in Paper; or $2 00 in Cloth.

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THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.
THE REJECTED WIFE.
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THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
MARY DERWENT.
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A complete set of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' works, nine in all, bound in cloth will be sold or sent to any one, free of postage, on receipt of Fifteen Dollars by us.

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Which they have ever offered, comprising everything usually found in a

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Especial attention given to Diamonds. [(9 28 tmw2m

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FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

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PRESENTATION SETS ON HAND.

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STEINWAY & SONS DIRECT SPECIAL attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their *Patent Resonator* and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus retaining its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

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Rich Bohemian and China Vases and Toilet Sets, Parian Busts, Statuettes and Vases, Bronze and Gilt Ornaments, Rich Gilt Mounted Cardstands, Vases and Odor Cases, Rich Workboxes, Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Desks, Dressing Cases, Fotos and Companions, Jet and Vulcanite Jewelry, Jet Chains, Pars Fans, superior Silk Umbrellas, Toilet Goods, with a complete assortment of articles suitable for

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Porte Monnaies,	Cigar Cases,	Pocket Books,
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Satchels,	Purses,	Dressing Cases,
Money Belts,	Work Boxes,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [11 26 1m

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A Small Square BREASTPIN, between CATHARINE and SPRUCE Streets, on SECOND Street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 946 MARSHALL Street. 11 26 3t

Inauguration of Low Prices

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HAVE MADE A GREAT

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Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
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Printed Merinoes,
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Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamises,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
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Damasks and Diapers,
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Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
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Have Received in Store and in Bond,

100 CASES JULES MUMM'S WINES

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ALSO,

100 Baskets Heidsieck & Co.'s.
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Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received.

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DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

11 7rp6] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

THE TICKET QUESTION.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
RISLEY'S NEWS EXCHANGE AND TICKET AGENCY,
November 24, 1866.

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph:—

Gentlemen:—The articles which have recently appeared in the daily papers of this city in reference to "speculating in tickets" for amusements, so strongly indicated that I am the person alluded to by the writers, as to induce me to lay before the public a few facts concerning one portion of my business; and I am willing to make such a statement concerning my business, feeling confident that no one, in this city at least, could, even with the knowledge thus given, become my successful rival. Among my many customers are the leading gentlemen of this city, who, finding their time too valuable to warrant them going to the box office of a theatre or concert-room, commission me to secure for them reserved seats.

Again, the majority of these gentlemen are business men. They are aware that the box offices of the different places of amusement open at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 3 o'clock P. M., which, for a man of business, is both too late in the morning and too early in the afternoon. With me, however, they can leave their orders for tickets as they pass down early to their stores; or, as they go home in the evening, they can, up to half-past 7 o'clock, obtain as choice a ticket as if they had called in the morning. This, certainly, is an accommodation to business men, which they alone can appreciate.

Finding that I have enterprise enough to secure for them the best seats, they have always paid me a commission for the work performed. As this is an every-day occurrence, I have the satisfaction of both pleasing my customers and putting money in my purse—the true aim of every business man.

In a hotel like this, there are always a large number of transient guests, who, from the fact that they are strangers in the city, ask me in reference to the different places of amusement, and also desire the most eligible seats for the different entertainments. It is almost unnecessary for me to add that I give them the advice gratis, and charge a fair premium for the choice tickets which my enterprise alone has secured for them. They are grateful for the accommodation—I am satisfied with the profit.

By this statement it is apparent to you and the public that I conduct my business in a satisfactory manner, both for my regular and transient customers, which, together with a desire to accumulate a fortune, is my only aim as a business man. Like other members of the business world, I transact business first for my own benefit; but, in case of any overplus, I will generously donate it to some benevolent object. I know that there are persons in this city—and perhaps the writers of the articles above alluded to are among them—who think I keep this stand merely for the sole accommodation of those who have not time to purchase their amusement tickets in the morning, or their papers at the different offices of publication. In one sense I do an accommodating business, but I flatter myself that I make the accommodation a mutual benefit as between John C. Risley and the public. If I did not, I should find a news exchange and ticket agency as unprofitable as soliciting subscriptions for benevolent objects.

Do the proprietors publish their papers solely for the benefit of the public? If not, why not? If I should insist on paying them a dollar per line for an advertisement, would they not take it? If the public should be so desirous of reading the newspapers as to be willing to pay ten instead of three cents per copy, would not the price of the papers be raised immediately upon the evidence of such an urgent public demand? Is not all trade regulated by supply and demand? If you have an article for sale you are generally willing to take all you can get for it, especially if your customer is satisfied to give you the price demanded. I do not solicit custom, because I find that custom seeks the most enterprising man. If parties do not wish to pay me for services performed, I have no objection to their occupying poor seats or standing-room in any of our places of amusement; that is their business, not mine.

In conclusion, I would state that I shall have for sale a number of the best seats for Ristori's performances; but I shall not sell them for the same price for which they can be obtained on the evening of the performance.

If, after these foregoing statements, any one should believe himself capable of starting a successful business in opposition to myself, I invite his competition, and will allow him several years in which to prove his ability before I make proposals to buy him out. Thus, while I invite competition, I do not believe it could be successful, feeling confident that my many patrons believe me to be all that I claim to be.

The public's faithful servant,
JOHN C. RISLEY.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Sequel to the Politico-Police Troubles—Judges of the Late Election—Claims of Loyal Slave-Owners Against the Government—Legislative Caucus, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, November 25.—It is asserted, upon what may be deemed reliable authority, that Messrs. Young and Valliant, the new Police Commissioners, and Sheriff Thompson, design bringing suit against Judge Bond, of the city Criminal Court, and the old Police Board, for damages and false imprisonment. This case, when it comes up for trial, will excite more than ordinary interest. A variety of nice points of law are involved, as well with regard to the powers of the police as to those of the judiciary.

Whatever may be the political opinions of Judge Bond, enthusiastic as he is in working, heart and soul, for what he conscientiously thinks right, no one doubts his honesty of purpose. If he errs, it is from the head, not the heart. Socially, he is a gentleman in every sense of the word. That he has been, and is, an uncompromising Union man, there is abundant evidence. This is a fault only in the eyes of those whose loyalty is doubtful—a thing which the Judge has sufficient independence to disregard. One thing is certain, those who have been the true friends of our country—those who battered against treason, and finally subdued it, would rather trust him to-day than they would his enemies.

The judges of the recent 6th of November election are likely to get into trouble. Some of them have already been prosecuted for damages, because they refused the votes of certain parties whom they considered disloyal. One suit of this kind is now pending, and upon its final decision may depend many others. If judges of the election are to be held responsible and mulcted with heavy damages for an independent expression of opinion, and conscientious rendering of official judgment, then, indeed, is their position onorous and unprofitable. The case of Biscoe vs. the Judges of the Nineteenth Ward, on trial for some days, before Justice Forrester, for $300, for refusing his vote, will be decided on Tuesday. This is to be made a test.

The Government has recently appointed three new Commissioners to form a Board, which will hold its sessions in Baltimore, to decide upon the claims of loyal slave-owners in Maryland, Delaware, and West Virginia, whose slaves were enlisted in the United States army, and who are entitled, according to the act of Congress, to $300 for each slave. It is believed, however, that in consequence of the late political *status* assumed by our State and Delaware, Congress may feel less inclined to favor them, and therefore repeal the law, leaving it to these Commonwealths, as well as Kentucky, Missouri, and West Virginia, to provide for the payment of slave-owners out of their own State treasuries.

There was a meeting of the city delegates elect to the Legislature on Saturday night last, at Governor Swann's residence, in this city. It was entirely private; called for consultation, chiefly, in reference to calling an extra session of the Legislature, and to consult about some other matters. The Governor made quite a long speech, in which he announced, positively, his opposition to the extra session. He believed there was no necessity for it—that if time was too short at the regular session, he had power to extend it.

He further asserted there was really no intention of impeaching President Johnson; that it was all talk, gotten up by gold gamblers, speculators in stocks, and ambitious politicians.

There is, however, a determination to revolutionize the so-called radical status of Baltimore, so as to turn out Mayor Chapman, and secure a new election. The conservatives do not want to have this city against them. They are desirous, also, of reorganizing the Courts, and of turning out Judge Bond, as well as all the other Unconditional Union judges, clerks, and other judiciary officials.

The course of lectures now going on at the Peabody Institute are attracting much attention, and promise to be very instructive.

There is a perfect *furor* of excitement in reference to the advent of Ristori. Every seat in Holliday Street Theatre has already been taken for her entire engagement. Unless she plays a second engagement, one-half of those anxious to see her will not have an opportunity.

The weather is quite cold. We now have occasional slight sprinkles of snow.

Business very dull, and somewhat of a panic in all branches of trade. "BOSO."

OBITUARY.

Sir William Parker, Admiral of the Royal Navy of England.

Sir William Parker, senior officer of the navy of Great Britain, died on November 12, at London. He entered the navy in 1793, as captain's servant; served under Nelson, exciting his admiration and securing his friendship by his spirited conduct in chasing a French frigate into Toulon, and was in the war with Spain. He was first and principal aid-de-camp to the Queen.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Long Strike* this evening, with the great telegraph scene, in which news from all parts of the world will be read to the audience—the latest received by telegraph up to 9:30 o'clock each evening. This a Philadelphia enterprise, and has never been attempted elsewhere.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Effie Germon and the whole company in *Jessie Brown* and *Pocahontas*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul in their peculiar and attractive entertainment this evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The *Black Crook*, with a good cast and splendid scenery.

NATIONAL HALL.—The first lecture of the brilliant course before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of Philadelphia will be delivered at National Hall next Friday evening, by Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Subject—"Police and Justice in Public Affairs." The lecturers engaged are:—Frederick Douglass, Major-Generals Howard and B. F. Butler, Hon. J. W. Nye, Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, Hon. W. D. Kelley, Theodore Tilton, Esq., and Hon. John A. Bingham. The "Black Swan" will sing previous and subsequent to each lecture.

ANOTHER "BLACK CROOK."—Messrs. Wheatley, Jarrett & Palmer have completed arrangements for producing their *Black Crook* at the Academy of Music in this city during the approaching holidays.

RISTORI.—This lady will positively appear at the Academy, on December 10th as "Medea." She will also play "Elizabeth," "Leah," "Lady Macbeth," and other powerful *roles*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Henry Vincent, the great English reformer and orator, lectures on the "American Rebellion" this evening. He should have an immense audience.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY have a first-rate programme for this evening, including the laughable burlesque of the *Marble Lover*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

PAINFUL MISHAPS.—This is the time of year when children are likely to place life and limb in jeopardy very often by climbing, running, and ball playing to excess. This should be guarded against by parents. Recently the two sons of Mr. James N. Bedloe, residing in the northwestern part of the city, met with sad accidents, which were the results of climbing. Willie and Walter Butler Bedloe, aged respectively five and eight years, in one hour were maimed for weeks through carelessness. The former was trying to get up stairs, and, falling, broke an arm. The other was attempting to scramble over a fence, when he fell and broke his leg.

IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY.—To-morrow evening has been set apart for the celebration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Mercantile Beneficial Association of this city, an institution that embraces within its membership not only nearly every prominent merchant of Philadelphia, but hundreds of young gentlemen who are in their employ. The object of the society is such as to forcibly commend itself, especially to those who are in their noviciate in business, with a reputation yet to establish and a fortune to make; and we earnestly suggest that every young man who intends in the future to devote himself to commercial pursuits, should take the earliest opportunity of becoming a member of the same. If we may judge from the programme, and the high reputation of the orators for the occasion, the Academy of Music to-morrow evening will be filled to its fullest extent.

A PUGNACIOUS PARTY.—Last Saturday night a party of roughs got into a free fight in the tavern at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets. For a time the skirmish was very sharp within doors, and created considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Finally the landlord and the police put the disorderites out, when they turned on the police and used them pretty roughly. The two ringleaders were arrested and taken before Alderman Hutchinson. Michael McGowen, the worst of the two, was held in $1300 bail to answer for assault and battery on the officers, and James Kellum in $800 bail for the same offense. The disturbance arose from the party calling for and consuming drinks, and then refusing to pay for them.

A COLORED BURGLAR.—A negro, answering to the name of Ransom Jones, was found in the cellar of the premises at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Summer streets, which is occupied by Mr. Lockly, who keeps a grocery store. Officer Backus, on going his usual morning rounds about 3 o'clock this morning, found the alley gate of the above premises standing open. As this was rather unusual, he made further researches, and found a shed window forced open. He here discovered the negro, who had in his possession a shawl, a ham, and several other articles, which were wrapped up ready for removal. The darkey was caught just as he was leaving. He was taken before Alderman Jones, who, after a hearing, held him in $1000 bail to answer the charge of burglary.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.—A special Meeting of the Board of Control of the First School District was held at noon to day, at their rooms, in the Athenæum Building, Sixth and Adelphi streets. Edward Shipley, Esq., in the chair.

H. W. Hallowell, the Secretary, read a report of the Committee on the Qualification of Teachers, which was adopted.

Report of Committee.—The Committee on Qualification of Teachers beg leave to present the following report:—

The report of the result of the Semi-Annual Examination, held at the Zane Street School House, on Thursday, the 8th, and Friday, the 9th inst., together with the report of the Examiners, are hereby submitted.

Messrs. Rhoads, McClure Hopper, and Stuart, of the Boys' High School, and Messrs. Rainer, Schoch, and Swiger, of the Grammar Schools, acted as examiners.

Two sets of questions were prepared, and the averages for which certificates would be issued for the several positions were determined and published before the examination. The announcement that the names and averages would be published had the salutary effect of diminishing the number heretofore applying for certificates, and who, in many instances, were utterly incompetent.

The examiners were thereby relieved of much unprofitable work, as each paper must be carefully scrutinized, whether its value be one hundred or a cypher. The Committee and Examiners were aided in the supervision of the different rooms by the Principals and Assistants of the Zane Street Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools, who were untiring in their efforts to render all the assistance necessary to carry out the objects of the examination.

Signed—John W. Clark, Samuel Scheide, A. Taylor, Lewis Elkin, Committee.

Comparison of the results of the examination held in May and November, 1866, for certificates of qualifications of teachers:—

GENERAL AVERAGES.

Subject of Examination.	*May* 1866.	*Nov.* 1866.
Reading	89	94
Penmanship	66	81
Orthography	69	71
Etymology and Definition	34	49
Grammar	36	59
Parsing	59	65
Geography	31	27
History of the United States	56	71
Constitution of United States	60	74
Arithmetic	39	60
Mensuration	22	16
Algebra	20	33
General History	31	41

Mr. Freeborn offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That City Council be requested to transfer the sum of $4000 from item No. 295, Fuel, to item No. 299, Rent of Additional Buildings; and $3500 from item No. 295, Fuel, to item No. 294, Ground Rents. Adjourned.

CHARGE AGAINST REVENUE OFFICERS.—ALLEGED EXTORTION.—Two men were before United States Commissioner Smith this morning, charged with extorting money from W. H. Wright, who is a distiller, carrying on business at No. 1225 Jones street. Mr. Wright testified that he had a United States license, and that the two defendants came to his place two or three times; at one of those times Van Beck asked him for $100; he gave him $75, and $25 on a following Saturday.

He withheld it from to know what he gave the money for, and all the examination of Commissioner Smith could not get it out of him.

On cross-examination by Mr. Bull, counsel for Mr. Gamble, Wright testified that two or three days before he gave money to Van Beck, the latter asked him to lend him one hundred dollars, but he could not accommodate him at that time. Here the same difficulty was experienced in the examination. Mr. Wright could not tell what the hundred dollars were given for, neither could he say it was for any official act or for a loan.

The counsel for the accused asked whether he had ever stated to Mr. Moore, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, in the court-room, anything about having loaned the money. Mr. Wright admitted that he had, and explained himself by saying, "It was loaned that way, in the way in which I have stated."

William S. Kneass testified that the witness' distillery was in the Second District, and he was one of the Deputy Collectors, especially for the still business, appointed by Mr. Diehl. The point of his testimony was that he was instructed not to go out of his district, which it is alleged the defendants did.

Mr. Bell then spoke in behalf of his client, Mr. Gamble, and, *en passant*, for Mr. Van Beck. He quoted the law, referred to the lack of directness in the testimony for the Government, and argued that the evidence did not show whether it was a loan, or in consideration of official services done, or to be done.

There had been no conversation about such services at all; and such was not shown by the Government. If the Commissioner should decide to hold the parties to bail, he proposed it would be on all.

The defendants were held in $2500 bail to answer.

POLICE MELANGE.—Two of the rising generation, aged respectively twelve and thirteen years, were arrested yesterday on suspicion of arson. They had gathered a quantity of loose shavings together in one of the ice-houses above the dam, and set fire to them. Fortunately, it was discovered in time and put out. The two youngsters, who were in the vicinity at the time, were arrested, and had a preliminary examination before Alderman Allen, who held them for a further hearing.

Five bummers and bummeresses were arrested yesterday at the Avenue Droveyard, in West Philadelphia, whilst cribbing corn from the corn-cribs. They were escorted to Alderman Allen's office, and had a hearing on the charge, and were all held to answer.

Albert Hays, a pugnacious individual, was arrested in Tacony street last Thursday morning, whilst engaged, it is alleged, in a furious knock-down argument with a citizen. The latter was considerably worsted in the argument. Hays had a hearing before Alderman Holmes, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

Henry Brown, whilst driving a horse and wagon yesterday, was unfortunate enough to allow his temper and his horse to get the better of him. Whilst in this condition he ran into another team, to the damage of the latter. Henry was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Hurley, that gentleman held him in $500 bail to answer for fast driving.

ROBBING HIS TAILOR.—John Welsh, a stalwart looking fellow, who answers somewhat to the description of a bummer, was arrested this morning, for the larceny of a coat. John, it appears, called at the Union street Station-house and asked for lodgings in the cell. He was accommodated and turned into his chamber to enjoy slumber on a soft plank. Not having a quiet conscience, John did not enjoy quiet sleep, and about 2 o'clock this morning he got up and made an inspection of the weather. He opened his cell door and slipped out. It was cold, and John had no overcoat, and looking around him, he espied the bangup of the turnkey. He sneaked over on tip-toe to where it was hanging, and was just getting the nine points of law in his favor when an officer awoke and caught him. The upshot of it was, that he was taken before Alderman Butler, and, not having any friends to go his bail in $800, he was furnished with lodgings at the public expense until his trial comes on for larceny.

DOUBLY PUNISHED.—Our readers will recollect the case of J. Lynch, who was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital a few days since with his head badly cut from blows of a billy in the hands of a policeman. At the time of the occurrence Lynch was engaged with others in a row in a house, from which the cries of murder were heard. Officer Dorsey proceeded to the spot and undertook to arrest Lynch, but the latter turned upon him, and was so violent, it is alleged, that the officer, in self-defense and to retain his prisoner, was compelled to use his billy, with the above effect. Last Saturday, Lynch being so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to come out, word was sent to the police, and Officer Dorsey went to the Hospital and took Lynch into custody. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $800 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery on an officer.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—A large number of these nuisances were arrested yesterday. In the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards especially Lieut. Witcraft made a clean sweep of many of the corners. There were seven young fellows arrested at one place, all of whom gave their ages as "sweet sixteen." All had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held them each in $300 bail to keep the peace, and dismissed them with a severe reprimand.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The police authorities of late have had their attention called to the carelessness exhibited by some housekeepers, in not locking up their houses properly for the night. There are numbers of stores and dwellings found open night after night. The only wonder is, that with such facilities given them, we do not hear of more burglaries than we have to record. It certainly is no fault of some careless people that there are so few.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION.—The stockholders of Liberty Hall, an institution founded by and under the auspices of the colored population of this city, have issued an address, explaining and defining the motives that prompted the undertaking. Their aim is to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of colored youth, and advance the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity.]

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—It was rumored at first that in the accident which befel the Washington steam fire engine at Third and Lombard streets, on Saturday afternoon, so damaged the machinery that it was rendered unfit for service. This, we understand, is a mistake, as the engine was again put in service on Sunday morning at one o'clock.

ARTIFICIAL METEORS.—

In Springfield town, Connecticut,
The cunning Yankee creatures
Upon their townsmen tried to put
Some patent, home-made meteors—
Such as a "bull's eye" lanterns, bright,
Sent up, attached to a huge kite.
But better far might such deceit
Mimic the stars that fall,
Than clothes of common make compete
With those of Tower Hall!

WE HAVE *Good Serviceable Overcoats as low as*..... $12 00
Finest French Beaver Overcoats up to..... 40 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good Cassimere Suits as low as*..... 15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits up to 45 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good Black Suits as low as*..... 22 00
Finest French Black Suits up to... 50 00
And all intervening grades

WE HAVE—*in short—the largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between { SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

☞ *All our prices are lower than for several years.*

SPLENDID GOODS.—Ladies wishing to purchase dress goods of superior quality, can do so by dropping in at Edwin Hall & Co.'s magnificent establishment, No. 28 South Second street. Within the past few days they have placed upon their shelves and counters an immense stock of choice goods, secured at auction in New York. The lot comprises almost every variety of quality and every shade of color.

To examine their poplins is to purchase, since their assortment is so extensive that every lady can be suited in pattern and in price. There is no better dry goods mart in the city of Philadelphia, than that of Hall & Co. They sell at prices to suit customers these hard times. Their mode of business is just the mode to please all right-minded visitors. In a word, they sell their superb goods cheaper for cash, being content to make but a small profit, so that their host of patrons are satisfied with quality and price.

THE FIRST SNOW.—To-day we have had the first snow of the season, and it is welcomed with all the zest that new things give us, and like most other things, it loses its attractions when we get too much of it. The only new thing that we think of at present that has not lost its attractiveness is the one price Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, that has the continual freshness of novelty always about it.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

TO BE FASHIONABLE, you give Photographs for Christmas presents; therefore prepare in time, and visit B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, where you get six superior card or one large Photograph for $1.

THE MOST UNHAPPY PERSON in the world is the Dyspeptic. Everything looks dark and gloomy; he feels "out of sort" with himself and everybody else. Life is a burden to him. This can all be changed by taking Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron). Cases of 27 years standing have been cured by it.

TO-NIGHT, to-morrow night, and Wednesday night, Bedlee & Mellann's great sale of paintings, engravings, and chromos, takes place at the Free Gallery of the Fine Arts, No. 927 Chesnut street, below Tenth.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

EVERY FAMILY should have a case of *Dr. Humphrey's Specific Homœopathic Medicines*. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable service rendered immensely overbalances the small sum they cost. See advertisement. Address Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S FIRST PREMIUM LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 923 Chesnut street, only authorized agency in Philad'a.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

THE PHILADELPHIA MIXTURES prepared by E. G. Whitman, No. 318 Chesnut street, are acknowledged to be superior to any sold elsewhere in the city.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, At Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 8 Next door to Post-office.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
os 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS
HUNTING COATS.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 26.

Public Land Selections.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has in preparation a list, which will soon be presented to the Secretary of the Interior, of approval of sections for the Central Pacific Railroad, of California, embracing about forty-two thousand acres.

Illness of the President.

The President is quite indisposed from a cold, but is able to attend to business.

The Congressional Banquet.

The preparations for the banquet, to be given to Congress indicate that it will be a grand affair. It is proposed to use the National Fair Building for the purpose, replacing the present leaky roof by a new one for the occasion.

[*By the United States and European Associated Press.*]

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The British Government has not yet made a definite reply to our claims for indemnity in the matter of the outrages upon American commerce by the *Alabama*, *Shenandoah*, and other privateers; but a better spirit is manifested by the present English Ministry than was evinced by its predecessors in office.

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS.

About thirty Congressmen have already taken quarters for the winter at our hotels.

The capital is now in readiness for the assemblage of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The preparation of the President's Message, and the reports of the Heads of Departments and the Chiefs of Bureaus, are in a state of greater forwardness than heretofore, previous to the session of Congress. Some of them are partly in print, and the others nearly ready for the printer. The probability is that the press will be furnished with copies in advance of delivery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. West, the popular chief-clerk of the Treasury Department, has sufficiently recovered from his late severe sickness to resume the constant duties of his office.

The usual large crowd of visitors, of both sexes, was at the Executive mansion to-day, but the President received but few of them, owing to pressing public business.

Workmen are engaged in preparing the old Fair building, on Pennsylvania avenue, for the banquet to be given to the Republican members of Congress on Saturday next.

The Loss of the Steamer "Kingfisher."

NEW YORK, November 26.—The United States steamer *Susquehanna*, when off Cape Hatteras, fell in with two boats containing the passengers and crew of the steamer *Kingfisher*.

The *Kingfisher* sprung a leak on the morning of the 11th instant, and, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the crew and passengers, and the energetic and able seamanship of the Captain, the water kept gaining on the vessel, and all on board were compelled to abandon her, and leave her to her fate, on the morning of the 15th instant.

The passengers were shortly afterwards fortunate enough to fall in with the *Susquehanna*. The first boat lowered from the *King Fisher* contained four seamen, and it is believed that a schooner which was then bearing southwest picked them up.

The following are their names:—Alfred Wren, John Dawson, Gabriel Chew, and W. Hardy.

The following are the names of those rescued by the *Susquehanna*:—

Officers—Captain, F. M. Harris; First Mate, R. B. Beggs; Second Mate, L. J. Nelson; Chief Engineer, J. H. Reihl; First Assistant Engineer, C. A. Dean; Second Assistant Engineer, E. H. Brown; Purser, A. H. Mordeaux; Pilot, J. P. Smith.

Passengers—S. L. Jones, Miss M. E. Smith, and J. E. Hadgood; Firemen, R. Ecell, J. Pascall, J. Appal, F. Leach, J. Slaughter, and J. Muller.

Seamen—A. Spence, P. Peterson, F. Dilken, F. Smith, and F. Williams.

From Havana—Movements of General Sherman.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Advices from Havana to the 20th have been received.

General Sherman and Minister Campbell, and their suites, attended the grand opera on Sunday and Monday evenings, and were present at a splendid military review in honor of the Queen's birthday. They subsequently attended a grand banquet at the Palace.

General Sherman went into the country on the morning of the 20th, and would return on the next day.

The United States steamer *Susquehanna* would probably sail for Vera Cruz on the 23d.

Telegraphic Extension.

BOSTON, November 26.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have laid a cable in Vineyard Sound, connecting Holmes' Hole with Wood's Hole. It is proposed also to extend their telegraphic communication with Nantucket by a cable.

Evacuation Day at New York.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Evacuation day was celebrated to-day with much spirit, twenty-six regiments taking part in the parade.

The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Money is a shade easier, with a light demand for loans. The rate is steady, at seven for stock collaterals and six on Government discounts, and quiet at seven for choice names. Stocks generally have advanced. Foreign exchange quiet.

There is a scarcity of New York bills, and but a moderate supply of cotton bills coming from the South. The weekly bank statement is much more favorable than was anticipated. In loans there is an advance of nearly $5,500,000, and in deposits an increase of $1,500,000. Legal tenders decreased decreased $3,250,000, a much lighter reduction than was expected.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows:—

Loans, decrease	$5,417,975
Specie, decrease	308,759
Legal-tenders decrease	3,781,197
Circulation, increase	127,916
Deposits, increase	1,552,484
Import of specie for the week	77,985

Gold.

NEW YORK, November 26, 2 P. M.—Gold is quoted at 81-39.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Erie Railroad, 72½; Cleveland and Toledo, 112½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 105; Michigan Southern, 81½; New York Central, 110; Illinois Central scrip, 119; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 112; Missouri 6s, 88; Five-twenties of 1862, 104½; do 1865, 107; Seven-thirties, second series, 104½; third series, 104½; Gold, 139½; Canton Company, 147; Hudson River Railroad, 120½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Belvidere bds.	55	100 sh Penna R.	54½
$2000 City 6s new	102½	60 sh do	54½
$1000 do	102½	21 sh Ca & A scrip	49
$1500 do	102½	100 sh Reading	66½
$2000 do	102½	6 sh do	66½
$1000 Pa 5s	96½	10 sh do	66½
9 sh Penna R.	54½		

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1866.
A penalty of THREE PER CENT. will be charged on all City taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st day of December, 1866.
CHARLES O'NEILL,
Receiver of Taxes.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Loss of an American Ship at Sea.

THE FENIAN OUTBREAK.

Arming the Irish Constabulary.

To-day's Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[*By the U. S. and European Associated Press.*]

LIVERPOOL, November 26—Noon.—The barque *Alice Grey*, from Bangor, Maine, has been lost at sea. The mate was drowned, but the rest of the crew are safe.

LONDON, November 26—Noon.—Twelve hundred breach-loading rifles are to be sent by the British Government to Ireland, for the use of the Constables.

The arrests of Fenians continue to be made in Ireland, and the troops are vigilant.

LIVERPOOL, November 26—Noon.—The Cotton Market is unchanged. The sales to-day sum up 10,000 bales; Middling uplands are quoted at 14½d.

The Breadstuffs Market is firm.

LONDON, November 26.—Consols are quoted at 90 for money. The current prices for American securities are as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 71; Illinois Central shares, 77; Erie Railroad shares, 48½.

To the Associated Press.

QUEENSTOWN, November 26.—The Anchor Line steamer *Caledonia*, from New York, November 7th, arrived here to-day, en route for Liverpool.

LONDON, November 26.—Proposals for some parts of the Nicaragua route have been awarded. The *Times* considers that the entire scheme will be divided between the Governments of England, France, and the United States.

Fighting has been renewed in Candia. The Turks have been badly beaten and suffered greatly, no less than three thousand having been killed, and two thousand taken prisoners.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—No visitors are admitted to an audience with the President to-day. He is very busily engaged upon his Message, that portion in reference to Mexican affairs requiring revision, in consequence of complications which have recently arisen.

Our relations to other countries can only be ascertained from the publication of the message itself.

THE U. S. STEAMER "RHODE ISLAND."

The United States steamship *Rhode Island*, flag-ship of the Atlantic Squadron, sails to-day from Hampton Roads to visit the stations on the Southern coast.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

The Southern members elect of Congress are coming in.

Senator O. M. Roberts, of Texas, arrived last night. He reports that the material interests of Texas are flourishing, and the people generally in good spirits.

Conflagration at Selma, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., November 26.—A destructive fire occurred in this city last night. Every building on the north side of Water street, between Washington and Broad streets, was burned; and all the buildings on the east side of Broad street, between Linton's alley and Water street, except two, McKee & Johnson's store and the *Messenger* office, which were both badly damaged.

The loss by this conflagration is estimated at over $400,000. The heaviest losers are Judson & Duncan, whose loss amounts to about $45,000; insured for $20,000; and Burnett, Martin & Swain, whose loss amounted to $120,000; insured $60,000; McKee & Johnson, loss about $30,000; insured $25,000; Bowen & Hooper, loss $12,000; insured $8000.

Secretary McCulloch.

[*By U. S and European Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, November 26.—The money article of the *Commercial Advertiser* states that owing to the withdrawal so suddenly last week of fifteen millions in currency, which caused almost a panic, that a memorial is being circulated for the removal of Secretary McCulloch, on the ground of mismanagement.

A counter memorial is being circulated in Wall street.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—2:25 P. M.—Gold has advanced to 140½.

The Latest Market Reports.

NEW YORK, November 26—1:30 o'clock P. M.—Flour is dull and 15@25c. lower; sales of 3700 bbls. at $8@11·50 for State; $8@12·25 for Western; and $10 60@13 40 for Ohio, the Market closing heavy. Sales of 320 bbls of Southern at $11 50@16 25.

Wheat is nominally 2@3c. lower; sales of 14 000 bushels at $2·10 for No. 3, and $2·30 for good No 2 Milwaukee. Corn is heavy, and prices easier; sales of 39,000 bushels at $1 25 afloat, and $1 24 in store. Pork is heavy; sales of 2300 bbls. new Mess at $21 $1·22, closing at $22. Lard is firmer; sales of 950 bbls. at 12@13c. ₱ lb. Whisky dull.

DIED.

SAGERS.—Entered into rest, November 24, 1866, JAMES W. SAGERS, in the 45th year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1711 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

COFFEE ROASTERS OF SEVERAL STYLES and sizes, and various kinds of Coffee Mills, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR A LAD AT A BOARDING-SCHOOL, OR resident in the country, a seasonable gift would be one of our strongly-made Coasting Sleds, or a pair of Skates. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BED-SCREWS OF SEVERAL SIZES, BRASS and Bronzed Head-board Hooks, and a full variety of Bed and Furniture Castors for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES. Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia

FATHER, TAKE MY HAND.

The way is dark, my Father. Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child.

The day goes fast, my Father! And my soul
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghostly visions. Fears, a spectral band,
Encompass me. O Father, take my hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child.

The way is long, my Father! And my soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey through the weary land
Keep me from wandering. Father, take my hand,
Quickly and straight
Lead to Heaven's gate
Thy child.

The path is rough, my Father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me; and my weary feet, all torn
And bleeding, mark the way. Yet Thy command
Bids me press forward. Father, take my hand.
Then, safe and blest,
Lead up to rest
Thy child.

The throng is great, my Father! Many a doubt
And fear, and danger compass me about,
And foes oppress me so. I cannot stand
Or go alone. O, Father, take my hand,
And through the throng
Lead safe along
Thy child.

The cross is heavy, Father! I have borne
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,
And reaching down,
Lead to the crown
Thy child.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS.—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, the noted New England publishers, have just issued from their presses the following works:—

"Flower de Luce." A new volume of Poems. By Henry W. Longfellow. With illustrations by various artists. 1 vol. Small quarto.

"Maud Muller." By John G. Whittier. With illustrations by W. J. Hennessy. 1 vol. Quarto.

"The Vision of Sir Launfal." By James Russell Lowell. With illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr. 1 vol. Small quarto.

"Evangeline." By Henry W. Longfellow. With illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. 1 vol. Small quarto.

The above books are prepared with especial reference to the holiday sales. It is believed that they will be pronounced an advance, artistically and mechanically, upon the illustrated books of previous years. In drawing, engraving, paper, printing, and binding, they will be found superior to the standard hitherto established for American illustrated works.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. are the general agents for the publications of Ticknor & Fields in this city.

THE NEW BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

—Children's books multiply as Christmas approaches. The new issues are the following:—

"Fonthill Recreations; The Mediterranean Islands—The Two Sicilies"—by M. G. Sleeper, published in Boston by Gould & Lincoln; pleasant stories, handsomely illustrated.

"Gracie's Mission—a Tale of Norway," by Helen Weil Pierson, published by James S. Claxton, Philadelphia.

"Take but Earn, or Sunny Meadow"—published by James S. Claxton, Philadelphia.

"Cripple Dan," by Andrew Whitgitt, published by Robert Carter & Brothers.

"Stories of Many Lands," published by Ticknor & Fields, is a charming book for children, written by Grace Greenwood. It will interest boys and girls alike.

—A valuable contribution to the literature of the war is Mr. P. C. Headley's "History of Massachusetts in the Rebellion"—a complete record of the work of the Bay State during the war. It tells the story of each regiment, gives sketches of all the engagements in which Massachusetts troops took part, describes the manner in which the people of the State contributed to the comfort and support of the army, and contains brief biographies of Governor Andrew, Edward Everett, Charles Sumner, and other Massachusetts statesmen. One chapter, devoted to "Massachusetts Poets and the War," is peculiarly interesting. Thirty steel portraits illustrate the volume. (Walker, Fuller & Co., Boston.)

—The religious works of the week are—"Personal Piety, a Help to Christians," published by the Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge: a new volume by Mr. Spurgeon, entitled "Morning by Morning, or Daily Readings for the Family Closet, published by Sheldon & Co.; "The Story of Martin Luther," edited by Miss Whateley, and published by Robert Carter & Brothers; "A Child's Book, for Sunday Schools and Homes," compiled by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, published in Boston by Walker, Fuller & Co.; and another volume of Lange's "Commentaries," edited by Dr. Schaff, issued by Scribner & Co.

—Harper & Brothers republish Charles Lever's novel, "Sir Brook Fossbrooke," as No. 281 of their Library of Select Novels. The same house has issued "Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals," by W. F. G. Shanks—a readable book. Mr. Shanks was the war correspondent of a New York journal for several years, and derived the material for his sketches from personal intercourse with the officers of the army. The portraits of Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and others, although simple wood-cuts, are often striking likenesses.

—A "blue and gold" edition of the poems of Jean Ingelow, with a striking portrait, is published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. This complete collection of the works of a poet who has obtained a sudden but well-deserved popularity, will be welcomed by her admirers in this country. Her "Songs of Seven," included in this volume, were issued as a Christmas gift-book last year, and had a large sale.

—A new edition of "The Arabian Nights, Entertainments," with notes by Rev. George Fyler Townsend, is published by Hurd & Houghton, in a plump volume of six hundred pages. It is illustrated by Houghton, Dalziel, and others.

—Hurd & Houghton also publish "Christmas in England"—a series of pleasant extracts from Irving's "Sketch Book," illustrated by wood-cuts exquisitely engraved. The book is a small quarto, with a true Christmas flavor.

—Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have published the ninth volume of their fine edition of "The Works of Edmund Burke." This volume contains the charges against Warren Hastings and Burke's grand speech on opening the trial.

—D. Van Nostrand, No. 192 Broadway, issues another military book, "A Treatise on Intrenchments," by Brevet Brigadier-General Francis J. Lippitt.

—Chapman & Co., No. 116 Nassau street, issue another volume of the cheap "Sunnyside Series," entitled "The Haunted Wood."

—Leypoldt & Holt publish "Skirmishing," a novel, by the author of "Who Breaks, Pays." It is a story of fair quality.

—John Wiley & Son publish "Plane Problems in Elementary Geometry," by S. Edward Warren.

—Loring, of Boston, republishes "Lords and Ladies," a new English novel.

—In England there are six hundred and fifty-one "Provident Societies," established on the co-operative plan, and possessing an agreeable capital of nearly four millions of dollars in American money—£761,313. Groceries, meat, shoes, clothing, coal, flour, and even farriery, are included in the plan upon which these societies operate.

THE TRINITY CHURCH LITIGATION.

The Heirs to Manhattan — Duchess Anneke Jans and Her Descendants—Sketch of the Dutch Gentlewoman Who Owned New York, Etc.

From the Rochester Union.

Who was Wyntie Sybrants? Who struck Billy Patterson? Anneke Jans was a Duchess from Holland, who came to New York about two hundred and fifty years ago; this was during the childhood of Gideon Welles, and before George Washington's father bought him the hatchet who couldn't tell a lie. It was previous to the advent of Barnum and the Siamese Twins, who are not heirs of Anneke's. Rip Van Winkle might have been a cousin, but of that we have no certainty. Very few of the present inhabitants of New York remember Anneke—none above Forty-seventh street; those who do, recall her as a promising young lady in good society, a little too stout, and a little Teutonic, perhaps, with a fine set of artificial teeth, a glass eye, and a "Government leg" (Bly's patent), all of which were bequeathed her by King William of Holland—gin. About the year 1634, Ev. Bogardus, a young clergyman, a graduate of Columbia College, who boarded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, preached in the Tabernacle, and lunched at Crook & Duff's, became enamored of Anneke, and offered her his hand, which she accepted, after a brief consultation with her father-in-law, familiarly called "Old Jans of Fulton Market." Bogardus, who previous to the marriage had pretty much "gone to grass," was now "in clover," and was supplied by Anneke with the wherewith to pay his tailor's and sundry other little bills, including his dues at the German Club, and for lack of which he had been "posted" and threatened with expulsion.

Bogardus also descended from King William, as did also his brother Stephen Bogardus, who used himself up in Harlem stock. These brothers were of "even tenor and date;" in other words, were of the same age. They, however, were not twins, although brothers, "and both boys," they were "rights and lefts," and could not readily trace their descent to King William. There appeared to be "a break" somewhere—probably at Bushnell's Basin, and they could not get around it. Anneke Webber was Anneke Jans' grandmother, and was also descended from King William, as appeared from "a strawberry mark on her arm." She was much older than Anneke Jans, and of different build. She had a stoop in her shoulders, and a plantegrade walk, where she spent much of her time. She was near-sighted, and fond of eleven o'clock lunches of rye and croton.

Anneke Jans was possessed of much "stamps;" and these she had invested in land lying along the west side of Broadway ("contagious" to the Astor House, which was the uppest of the up-town hotels at that early day), and just out of reach of the omnibus drivers, who were also descended from King William of Holland. In the course of a few years, more or less, the land increased muchly in value, and the heirs of Trinity Church leased a portion of it, which they now claim as their own; but which the heirs of Anneke Jans, so far as heard from, dispute the claim, and "join issue" instead of joining the church, which they should do. In the year 1647 Anneke Bogardus (*nee* Jans) took down her waterfall and slept with her fathers, who were also descendants of King William of Holland. Anneke left property which had been constantly increasing in value until it is supposed to have reached at this time the enormous sum of twenty or fifty millions—but "commentators differ" as to whether twenty or fifty millions is so many dollars, or only intended to represent the number of heirs claiming to share the property—and who are also descended from King William of Holland. A proposition has been made to dispose of this vast aggregation of property on the "Gift Concert" plan. Something of the kind will have to be done at once in order to forestall the Board of Aldermen, who are also descended from King William of Holland, and who are supposed to be moving to add the estate to the "Contingent Fund," which otherwise is liable to be overdrawn, on account of the enormous prices now demanded for municipal suppers at Delmonico's and other first-class restaurants.

It is reported, also, that the railroad company, which is also descended from King William of Holland, is covertly making arrangements to lay a double track, about four o'clock on Christmas morning, through the entire property. To prevent this some of Anneke's heirs have made propositions to Vanderbilt to run the Hudson River cars into it, and issue convertible bonds to all the unconvertible heirs.

What the end of all this will be it is difficult to foresee. A great many babies are now being christened Anneke Jans and Evardus Bogardus, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is also descended from King William of Holland, having recently decided that this is not an infringement of the spirit of the law, nor in violation of any of its amendments, and further, that a stamp is not required to make the ceremony legal. A number of enterprising young men are advertising for situations as heirs, with a specimen of which we conclude the present article:—

WANTED.

The subscriber, a single man, of good family and respectable connections, a Protestant, of fine personal appearance, and constitutionally opposed to earning his bread by "the sweat of his brow," is desirous of obtaining a situation as one of the heirs of Anneke Jans, deceased, and who was descended from King William of Holland. "No objection to going into the country," or elsewhere (except to Buffalo), provided there are "stamps" in it. If desired, would keep books, or any other property entrusted to his care. Is not particular whether the exact amount of "spelter" is twenty or fifty millions. "The best of references" as to character, capacity, etc., required. Address, post paid, John Jonnes, Station A, and spell Jones with two n's.

William the Conqueror as a Benefactor to England.

Rev. S. Prideaux Tregelles, an English scholar, has been making an extended tour of exploration in Britanny and Normandy, among the descendants of the ancient British emigrants who went to France in the sixth and seventh centuries. In his travels he came to Falaise, noted as the birthplace of William the Conqueror. His descriptions and remarks are curious:—

"Between the castle and the town William's equestrian statue has been erected, and on the other side of the castle I was shown the tanpits of his mother's father; this was accompanied by the remark that I might see that the business was still carried on, 'though not in the same family!' * * * Since the Saxon invasion, no individual has so influenced the whole course of English history as William; probably, at the time, he was the greatest benefactor of England. This will sound strange to some; but, let it be remembered, that the whole framework of Saxon society had become utterly corrupt and degenerate for a century. The nobles and rich men were sunk in debauchery and sloth; cruelty and oppression were rife; and, however much Saxons may have suffered under Norman rule, it was but a part of what they had been accustomed to impose on their own subordinates whom they held in bondage.

"The benefits conferred by William on the social condition of the English were immense. He laid the foundations of personal freedom in his enactment:—'If any slave remain without being claimed for a year and a day in our cities, or burgs, or castles, from that day he becomes free, and let him be free for ever from the yoke of servitude.' What Saxon king or what contemporary of William dreamed of doing so much for the removal of slavery? So, too, did he absolutely prohibit the exportation of slaves. 'Let him beware (he says to the slave-dealer) that he destroys not a soul whom God has redeemed with His blood.' Thus the Norman conquest led to the formation of a large free population, strongly attached to the Norman institutions, by which they had so much profited; while the Saxons, who could no longer hold their bondmen, but saw them endowed with every privilege of liberty, and made their equals, regarded all such measures of right and equity as injustice to themselves. Such were some of the benefits resulting from the day of Hastings. England need feel no shame or regret at the Norman character impressed on so many of her institutions."

Shabby Treatment of an Inventor.

THE SNIDER GUN AND MR. SNIDER'S TROUBLES.

The death of Mr. Snider, inventor of the Snider gun, was recently announced. An English paper gives the following account of the treatment he received in England:—

"So far back as 1859, Mr. Snider, it appears, presented the Storm system of breech-loading to the English Government, and was called on to convert two Enfields upon that plan. Subsequently, it was suggested that the ammunition should be made up with Government powder and bullet; and, Mr. Snider having applied for and received these articles, the trials duly proceeded before the Ordnance Committee. A demand was then made upon him for the sum of £1 1s. 2d. for the material thus furnished, and it is affirmed that the Government actually sued him and obtained judment against him for that amount. At that time his experiments occupied about eighteen months. Early in 1861 he went to the Continent to pursue his researches into the best system of breech-loading. In 1863 he returned to England, and first exhibited a model of a gun which formed the basis of his present invention. He was assured that the Government would never consent to look at a system of breech-loading carrying its own ignition, but the scientific persons having the subject in charge zealously met his views, and after eight years of labor and heavy expenditure, he had the satisfaction to see his system practically successful and adopted by the State.

But the further pecuniary and painful part of the history is described to be as follows:—In June last he addressed Lord Hartington, the then Secretary of War, saying he thought the time had now come when he should be informed how he was to be dealt with. The reply was that his claim must be considered under three heads:—First, reimbursement for expenses; two, compensation for services while employed in the department; and, three, reward for the invention; and it was added that the first two points could be speedily settled without waiting for the third. Mr. Snider named £2700 as due to him for expenditure and services, whereupon he was notified that the matter had been left entirely in the hands of Mr. Clode, the Government Solicitor for War, and that his decision was to give £1600 and no more. Harassed by creditors for debts incurred during his long and costly proceedings, and at the same time helpless from sickness, and being told that if he did not accept what was offered and give an acquittance in full, he would get nothing, Mr. Snider, about a fortnight back, consented, by the advice of his friends, to take the amount, the whole of which went immediately to his creditors, not one farthing finding its way to his own hands.

"The only mitigation of the story is that it is understood he has been informed that when he shall be well enough to present himself at the War Office, the matter will be reconsidered and a more fitting allowance made. Such are the facts as they have been conveyed in answer to inquiries; but there may be some minor inaccuracies in them, as Mr. Snider, in his helpless condition, is unable fully to state his own case. Not unfrequently the sorrows of inventors are traceable to their own improvidence or unfitness for business, and also to the inevitable operation of the Patent laws; but in this instance there is nothing on the surface to lead to any such assumption.

"Apart from his labors on the Continent, Mr. Snider was, it is believed, incessantly engaged for eight months in the service of the department of Woolwich, and, looking at the expenses of his previous models, drawings, etc., his charge of £2700 for actual time and outlay will strike most persons as extremely moderate, while the arbitrary cutting down of such an item to £1000 is sufficient to account for the existence of great pecuniary distress. In all countries where patents are conferred the Governments have the legal power to use such inventions free of cost; but this is merely for self-protection, and can never be properly pleaded as a bar to a liberal acknowledgment for benefits conferred. Mr. Snider asserted that, in accordance with a promise he originally gave, he always faithfully resisted inducements and offers held out to him by other Governments to furnish them with a copy of his gun."

—The new railroad depot at Cleveland is the largest in the world.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S
Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may result through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chestnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
1050 Philadelphia.

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 6mw3m5p Below Arch.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 5

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

WHITE SHIRTS TO BE SUPERSEDED
THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT
Will save the Expense of White Shirts;
Save the Trouble of Washing and Ironing;
Improve the Appearance;
Save Time in Dressing;
Remove all objections to Colored Shirts;
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GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1867-8. PUBLISHER OF GOPSILL'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE DIRECTORY, Etc. Etc.
The necessity for a reliable Directory in so large a mercantile city as this is apparent to every business man; it is an actual want, and unless accurate, is useless, and instead of a true guide and index to its business interests, is a matter of annoyance.
The publisher, from long experience in the publication of similar works, of which the Pennsylvania State Business Directory is a specimen, proposes at the solicitation of a number of influential merchants of this city who have suffered from the inaccuracies of former editions, to publish the above Directory from an actual and carefully prepared canvass of the city by an efficient and experienced corps of canvassers, thoroughly educated to the business.
The work will contain a FULL CITY DIRECTORY, A COMPLETE BUSINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY, and such useful miscellaneous information as shall form a complete guide to the Mercantile, Banking, Insurance, Religious, and other interests of the city.
In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have been made during the past few years, the actual want of a systematically arranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every citizen and business man who has recourse to the directory, and especially to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and numeralization of the streets.
The form of the Street Directory will be so arranged as to give at a glance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its intersections right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and number of the streets, but giving, from any stand-point, definite and correct information of any locality sought.
With the reputation of past publications, which have afforded perfect satisfaction, it will be his aim to make this book equal, if not superior, to any issued by him, and requests that the canvassers for this work will be afforded the necessary information they require for it, as without such aid a reliable Directory cannot be issued.
As an advertising medium merchants and others will find this an excellent opportunity; terms will be made known by the canvassers, and in no case will the payment be sanctioned till the book is published.
Each canvasser is prepared to show his authority signed by the compiler, setting forth his power to act. All others are swindlers.
The following are the prices for extras (which is invariably paid in advance), provided the agent gives a proper receipt, and produces his authority:—

Putting individual name in caps	25
" " " " double caps	3 00
" firm " " caps	50
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Putting any number letters to follow name, not exceeding 25 letters	75
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JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks bought and Sold on Commission 9 2 2m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
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1881s,
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
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A. BOYD, President
JOHN W. CLEMSON, Cashier. 11 7

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
Bankers,
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Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
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BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, AND JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
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Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
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BANKERS,
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HATS, CAPS, FURS.
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Full and well assorted stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
For Mens', Boys', and Children's wear. Also, a choice variety of
LADIES' FURS,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
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HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artiste substitute yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
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No. 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

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1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 2/3, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, all feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10 2/3, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK AND LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
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WHITE PINE FLOORING.
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WALNUT FLOORING.
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STEP BOARDS.
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PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
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LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
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SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

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SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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CHARLES ESTE,
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Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS
Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.
Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring, Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 1mw2m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6/8, 8/4.,
White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4/4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Base, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4/4 5-4
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to S. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 6

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UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 South FIFTH Street,
ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT
ESTABLISHED 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constant on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
ON ALL ORDERS OF $25, TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT
ON ALL ORDERS OF $100, THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
ON ALL ORDERS OF $300, FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
All orders should be sent to the
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early. 8 26

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THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

THE SEASONS.

Oh! the breath of spring to meet
In the mountain air is sweet,
And woman's love is sweeter than roses in May;
But the breath of spring is fleet
As the roses at her feet,
And love, like the spring-time, soon passeth away.

The summer sun is bright,
The swallow's wing is light,
And woman's love is warm as a fine summer day;
But the sun will set in night
And the swallow wing his flight,
And love, like the summer, soon passeth away.

The autumn leaf is frail,
The noon at eve is pale,
And woman's love is pure as the moon's silver ray;
But the silver moon will fail,
The leaf flies on the gale,
And love, like the autumn, soon passeth away.

The frozen stream is still,
The winter air is chill,
And death is yet colder and stiller than they;
But life's expiring thrill
Relieveth every ill,
And death, like the winter, soon passeth away.

FREEMASONRY.

Its Introduction into the United States and its History.

The address delivered by John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple in that city on the 20th instant, gave a condensed history of Freemasonry. We quote a few passages:—

* * * "At the commencement of the eighteenth century Free-masonry had ceased to be a healthful and vigorous society, whose occupation consisted in building edifices. The ages were no longer dark. Learning, emerging, as the morning sun above the hill-tops, from the gloom in which it had been hidden, was gradually illuminating Europe. The printing press was revolutionizing the world. America had been discovered. Enterprise was on foot everywhere, and marching with a giant's strength. Labor, rattling impatiently the chains with which guilds and corporations bound it, was struggling into freedom. Research, careless about the mysteries of rites, was busying itself about the mysteries of art, and, year by year, unveiling them. Other men became competent architects and builders, and the Masons, ceasing to be a necessity as craftsmen, found themselves in exclusive possession of their peculiar ceremonies only. Year after year the society became feebler. William III had been its last royal patron; Sir Christopher Wren its last Grand Master in England; and, at length, somewhere about the year A. D. 1717, four lodges were all that remained of the once powerful organization that had built York and Westminster, and Ely and Canterbury, and Lincoln and Durham, and to which the monarch had been indebted for his palace, and the baron for his hold. This was the lowest ebb in the fortunes of Freemasonary. The tide then turned. The practical feature of the Order was abandoned altogether. It became speculative in its character; and in a little while we find the Grand Lodge of London permanently established, and Freemasonry once more attracting to its lodges rank and wealth and influence. But the Grand Lodge of London was not without its troubles. The Masons of York, rich in muniments, with a charter dating back nine hundred years, disputed the authority of the new creation; and it was not until the beginning of the present century that harmony was obtained, and the authority of the Grand Lodge of England recognized by all parties.

"Freemasonry was introduced into the United States in 1730, and seems to have become popular at once. Washington was the master of a lodge, and the greater part of the officers of the Army of the Revolution were members of the fraternity. The corner-stone of the hall we are about to leave was laid by a Governor of the State, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the building was inaugurated by the late General Winder, who succeeded him in the office. There is now a Grand Lodge in every State of the Union; and the noble edifices which are everywhere being built for the accommodation of the Order, while they do credit to the taste, manifest, at the same time, the wealth and prosperity of those to whom now belongs the duty of transmitting, in all their purity, to a distant future, the principles of Freemasonry.

"You have probably seen in the papers of the day that the corner-stone of the old Mason c Hall, which we are about abandoning, has recently been unearthed. It was laid in 1814, more than half a century ago: and you must have been struck by the fact that, notwithstanding the care taken to transmit to posterity the history of the building and some brief chronicle of the times, two coins of gold, a half-eagle of 1796 and an eagle of 1811, with the inscription on the margin, were alone found to be unimpaired. The silver was hackened and defaced, the figures on the copper had disappeared, and some remnants of decayed binding were all that testified to the printed volumes that had been placed within the stone. Damp and mould and time, that *edax rerum*, in the short space of fifty-two years, had defeated the purpose of the builders so much dreaded by future ages some memorials of their transactions. But the eagle and half-eagle were as bright as when the coins first issued from the mint. It would have been the same had the gold come from the foundations of an Indian sanine or a temple in the Forum. It will be the same when as many years shall have rolled over the new resting-place, to which to-day it is consigned, as have accumulated since the remote past."

—Two concluding volumes of J. Lothrop Motley's "History of the United Netherlands, from the death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce," is advertised in London. They will be issued here by the Harpers, the American publishers of the first and second volumes, and in a few weeks the work will probably be ready for distribution.

—The Poet Laureate has joined the defenders of ex-Governor Eyre, and has sent a subscription to the fund for his defense, which has now reached the aggregate of £4000. This is the fourth great literary name that has taken Mr. Eyre under its protection—Carlyle, Ruskin, Kingsley, and Tennyson.

—Dr. Charles Vogt, it is said, will give at the beginning of the new year a series of lectures (*conférences philosophiques*) in Paris on the "Origin of Man." Dr. Charles Vogt is celebrated both as a naturalist and as being the friend of Prince Napoleon, whom he accompanies in his travels.

—A London publisher announces "The Lover's Dictionary: a Political Treasury of Lovers' Thoughts, Fancies, Addresses, and Dilemmas, indexed for reference as a dictionary of compliments, and guide to the study of the tender science."

—The celebrated astronomer, Sir John F. W. Herschel, has made a venture in a new field of intellectual labor, and translated Homer's "Iliad" into English accentuated hexameters.

—John G. Saxe is to deliver the opening lecture of the New York Mercantile Library Course. He has lectured fifteen times before literary societies the present season.

—Mr. John Stuart Mill is now engaged at Avignon in editing the collected works of the late Mr. Buckle, the author of the "History of Civilization."

—An Englishman recently sent his wife into the country to visit some friends, and during her absence sold all his property, and ran off to America with a young woman.

—Among the recent announcements of Mr. Bentley, the London publisher, is "Letters from Hell," from the Danish.

—Habitual drunkenness for two years has been made a cause for divorce by the Vermont Legislature. One year is enough.

—Southern Kansas is growing cotton with success. In other places they grow it with guano.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Exhalations of Plants Producing Fever and Ague—The *Journal de Medicin de Bruxelles* contains a letter from Dr. Hannon, Professor of Botany in the University of Brussels, confirming the views recently promulgated by Dr. Salisbury on the cryptogamic origin of marsh or intermittent fevers, but stating that the facts mentioned by the distinguished English physician had long been recognized in Belgium. "In 1843," says Dr. Hannon, "I studied at the University of Liege. Professor Charles Morren had created in me such an amount of enthusiasm in the study of the physiology of the fresh-water algæ, that the windows and mantelpiece of my chamber were encumbered with plates filled with Vaucheria Ascillatoria and conferva. My preceptor spoke to me:—'Take care at the period of their fructification, for the spores of the algæ give intermittent fever. I have had it every time I have studied them too closely.' As I cultivated my algæ in pure water, and not in the water of the marsh where I had gathered them, I did not attach any importance to his remark. I suffered for my carelessness a month later, at the period of their fructification. I was taken with shivering; my teeth chattered; I had the fever, which lasted six weeks.

John H. Surratt.—It this assassin has been arrested by the Italian authorities and then escaped, as is reported by ocean telegraph, they will undoubtedly spare no efforts to secure his recapture. Every Government has a common interest in having him brought to punishment for his crimes, in having every wicked conspirator overtaken and brought to the bar of justice. In addition to this, the Italian people admired and revered our martyred Lincoln next to Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel, and will now unquestionably leave no stone uncovered to secure Surratt's rearrest. It will be remembered that, according to common report, he was concealed for a long time in Montreal. It, after escaping to Europe, he should now be captured and meet the fate which has been awarded to his fellow-conspirators, the circumstance would afford a warning to other wretches who may think that time and distance insure an immunity for crime.

How Paris is Improved.—Baron Haussmann has just ejected the proprietors of no less than thirty-one houses, which latter are to be demolished in order to widen the Rue du Temple, and to enlarge the squares of the Chateau d'Eau. The landlords of these tenements are to receive a compensation of 14,571,282 francs, and the tenants 7,125,480 francs, which constitute a total of 21,696,762 francs. This in American money represents a sum of $4,254,000. A single haberdasher's shop is to receive $60,000; a clock maker, $35,000; a toy shop nearly $20,000; a stationer $15,000; a pork butcher $20,000; and the Boulion Duval, or soup restaurant for the working classes, $60,000, which latter sum (says a correspondent) proves the immense service rendered to artisans and mechanics by these admirably managed eating-houses, where a bowl of the best and most nutritious soup can be had for six sous, than which no cook could make better.

The Shoe Trade at Lynn.—Nine failures have been reported at Lynn, Mass., during the last month. The failures are not for heavy amounts, but the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:—"If the present dull spell in trade continues, more will be likely to go. If so, it will be all the better for the trade, as the anxiety of these weak parties to sell goods has unduly depressed the market, and induced buyers to believe that by holding off they could obtain goods about their own prices. If not a case of goods were to be made or sold in Lynn for the next month, the result would be beneficial."

Worship of Royalty.—*John O'Groat's Journal* says:—"One day, during the late visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Edinburgh, his Royal Highness, having occasion to visit one or two shops in town, took a cab from the common stand, hoping thereby to elude the notice of the crowds. On alighting from the vehicle, two well-dressed ladies stepped up to the cabman, and in winning accents demanded, 'How long will you let us sit in your cab for a shilling?' The modest darlings doubtless fancied that it would be something grand to say that they had sat in a carriage used by his Royal Highness."

Bible House in Turkey.—We learn from the Boston papers that the agent of the American Bible Society for the Levant is now in that city endeavoring to secure the sum of 50,000, for the purchase of land and the erection of a Bible House in the city of Constantinople. It is proposed to have in the building a depository for the Scriptures, which are distributed from that point in twenty different languages, offices for the Bible and missionary societies, a hall, rooms for the instruction of the blind, and the other agencies belonging to the centre of Christian effort in the Turkish Empire.

Colonel William Preston Johnson.—The Lexington *Gazette* of yesterday says:—"Colonel William Preston Johnson, of Kentucky, has been elected by the Trustees of Washington College, at their recent meeting, to fill the chair of History and English Literature in that institution. From his antecedents and reputation he is the very man for the position, and will prove a most valuable addition to its present able professorial corps. Colonel Johnson is a son of General Albert Sydney Johnson, and was an aid of President Davis during the war."

Death of an American Vocalist at Milan.—Letters just received from Milan contain the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. Celia Houston Ford, which occurred on the 27th of October; her disease being quick consumption. Mrs. Ford was a Boston lady, and had been studying in Italy but little over a year. It is pleasant to learn that two American ladies, musical students like herself, were with her throughout her sickness.

A New Movement at Lawrence.—The Washington, Pemberton, and Everett Corporations have leased a large block in the new store on the south side of Essex street, for the purpose of supplying their operatives and others with groceries and provisions at reasonable prices. The goods are to be sold at a small advance from cost, and the profits, if any, are to be divided semi-annually among the operatives.

Poverty Among Laborers.—Great distress exists in Deptford, England, among the artisans connected with the shipyards and similar works. Ten thousand men are out of employment, two-thirds married men with families, nearly thirty thousand persons deprived of their ordinary livelihood, and the trades-people of their ordinary profits, whilst the burden of the poor-rates threatens to be almost destructive to them.

The Pallizer Shot.—The experiments at Shoeburyness, England, have resulted in the final approval of Major Palliser's projectiles for battering purposes. This decision has already been arrived at as far as the Admiralty is concerned. The War Office authorities are now of the same mind, and chilled iron projectiles will henceforth be exclusively employed by England by sea and land for penetrating iron-plated defenses.

The Constitution Set to Music.—A Paris journal states that M. Greceler, a composer and pianist known in New York and Boston, has set the American Constitution to music. This strange oratorium was lately performed before a selected audience, and though it lasted for several hours, it was received with enthusiastic approval. The critics compare Greceler favorably with Mozart and Rossini.

Eggs.—Caithness, Scotland, exports about 10,000,000 eggs annually, amounting in value to upwards of £30,000—a value greater than the entire rental of the county fifty years ago.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.
It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle no.
se, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinde
pest.
No farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Drug gists throughout the country. Address all orders to
STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.
9 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at proportionate rates.
Insurance in the sum of $3000, or having $15 per week, issued to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Henry C. Palmer, cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew McKelvey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Francescus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas R. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 2 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.
Capital.....$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus.....944,543 11
Premiums.....1,162,308 85
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 59. INCOME FOR 1865 $510,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER* $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER Secretary protem. 2 2 1y

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
The company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested in
1866
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
when as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES L. DUPONT
JOHN SHEPPARD, HENRY D. KENNEY
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 3

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,047,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 12 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 1 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $500 000. PAID IN, $100,000.
Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a mature age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both on a Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, payable on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr. John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc. for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas B. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
2 4 3mos No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF HENRY ROTH, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the said estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims, will present them to
JACOB KLEMM, Administrator,
Or his Attorney, No. 814 BRIDGE Street;
11 11 mwst ROBERT P. DECHERT, No. 209 S. FIFTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of MARGARET OGDEN, Administratrix of the estate of MARY DICKINSON deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 mwf5t AMOS J. KELLY, Audi or.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH PETERS deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of NANCY B. PETERS, Executrix of the last will and testament of SARAH PETERS, deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, December 4, 1866, at 5 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 mwf5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH H. DANA.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of SAMUEL BUTCHINSON, Trustee and Attorney of SARAH H. DANA, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 4, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
11 23 mwf5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having on hand patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

D. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN F. COPE
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30 9

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or SIX Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,
BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package (Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,
BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 9 4 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IN IS CRETIONS.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.
They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."
Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE.
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Boils, &c.
For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1 25 per bottle.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.
The only sickening and disgusting drug we have to give is to remove purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste
THE A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prescribes and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and office open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL. Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 3 24

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
On and after October 8, 1866,
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at POINT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:36 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 9:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:50 noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:58 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:20 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre, At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, For Doylestown at 8:55 A. M., 2:30 and 4:25 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the second and Third Streets Line City Passenger

THE CITY PULPIT.

Sermons by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev Phillips Brooks, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rev. Dr. Butler, and Rev. J. Cooper.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE REV. DR. BRAINERD.

A Memorial Sermon, Preached in the Old Pine Street Church, by the Rev. Albert Barnes.

Yesterday afternoon the Old Pine Street Church, in which the late Dr. Brainerd had labored so zealously for so many years, was filled to its utmost capacity, to listen to a sermon upon his life and character, which was preached by the Rev. Albert Barnes, who had been his intimate friend and earnest co-worker for thirty years. The galleries of the church were tastefully festooned with black, while a canopy of this sombre hue entirely concealed the pulpit. In front of the altar was suspended a curtain of the same color, fringed with silver, and bearing in white letters the inscription:—

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

The preacher announced as his text passages of Scripture which are found in Daniel, chapter xii, verses 2 and 3, concluding as follows:—"They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, forever and ever."

They that shine in life as the stars of heaven, said the preacher, in death are removed to shine in other spheres. The power that created the stars could as easily annihilate them; but it never causes the mind to die. The latter leaves the earth indeed; but it is transferred to other spheres, there to shine forever. As there is a difference in the brilliancy of the stars of heaven, so there is in the brilliancy of men's characters in the other world. The brightest of them all will be those who turn many to righteousness. The influence of a man can be rendered greater by a life given to such pursuits than by one devoted to any less noble calling. To form a character which shall possess this surpassing brilliancy, native talent, discipline, and toil are necessary. Such had the late Dr. Brainerd; and although he is no longer with us, he is not lost to the universe.

Thomas Brainerd was born in Leyden, New York, June 17, 1804. His name is one that has been known and honored in other lands. His ancestor, Daniel Brainerd, who established the family in this country, was brought from Exeter, England, in 1609, while still a child. In connection with others, he laid the foundation of the town of Haddom, below Hartford, Connecticut, where he became a man of great wealth and influence, and of strictly exemplary life. At least thirty thousand people in the country now claim him as their ancestor. The father of Thomas Brainerd was a farmer, and a man of piety. His son thus inherited some of the best blood that has gone into the New England character. His early training was conducted at home, and was characteristic of the old Puritan stock from which he sprung. He has well described this training in his preface to the "Life of John Brainerd." Its elements were filial deference, industry, and punctuality; with religion as a duty, necessity and privilege alike for the ground-work. Although some may now hold up their hands in horror at its strictness, this old Haddom training, as Dr. Brainerd himself has said, was such as makes men moral heroes. In studying his life and character, the peculiarities of his early training should be borne in mind.

In 1821, having determined to enter upon the study of the law, young Brainerd left home, and engaged in teaching school for three years, to enable him to do so. He then spent some years in the study of his chosen profession in the town of Rome, Oneida county, New York. Meanwhile the Rev. Charles G. Finney had been discharging his pastoral duties there with such energy and success, that nearly every lawyer, merchant, and man of influence in the place was converted. Among them was young Brainerd, and this event changed the whole current of his after life. But before this he had been leading a life of strict integrity and morality. He had previously been saved from the evils of a life of intemperance by an incident not unlike that which secured Dr. William Paley from a similar fate. Being present one morning in the bar-room of the public house where he boarded, in company with several thoughtless young men, who were engaged in carousals, the landlord told him he had better go to bed, that those young men would ruin him, when he was born for better things. This warning had the desired effect. He was, through life, a man of strictly temperate habits, and an uncompromising foe of intemperance.

Abandoning the law upon his conversion, he came to this city, where he spent one year in teaching, previous to entering upon his theological studies at the Andover Seminary. While here he was connected with the church of the Rev. James Patterson. Having completed his studies, and passed his ordination, he passed some years in the West, as the assistant of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, occupying himself meanwhile with editorial labors. In October, 1836, he was called to the charge of the Old Pine Street Church, and in February, 1837, he entered upon his duties here. His pastorate thus extended through a period of nearly thirty years.

His character as a preacher was influenced by his association with these three good men, Finney, Patterson, and Beecher, more than by anything else; although no man could have been more strikingly original than he. Whether conscious of their influence or not, he carried much of it through life. It was especially manifested in his style of speaking. He was admirably fitted by natural and acquired endowments to have succeeded in the profession which he had first chosen. His power was chiefly as a public speaker, and was most strikingly shown in debate. Although his scholarship was by no means thorough, perhaps no man surpassed him in such intelligence as is to be derived from a reading of the press and by observation. His strictly literary labors were few, and were chiefly in the form of sermons and of articles contributed to the press, which he recognized as one of the most powerful agencies in the creation of a sound moral public sentiment.

As a speaker he had a power such as is possessed by few. Both in his sermons and in debates he usually seized at once upon the great point at issue, and enforced it in a manner which carried conviction to his hearers. In language he was most exact, pertinent, and beautiful. In every respect his style presented the best forms of our Anglo-Saxon tongue. He can be best described as being "the skilful of speech."

As a pastor, Dr. Brainerd possessed, in an unusual degree, the power of securing the hearts of his people, especially those of the young. All the features of his character contributed in an eminent degree to this result. And he was as attractive in this way in his later years as in his early life. Although his church was continually deprived of its best and oldest members by the exodus which was and is still setting in from this part of the city, he continued to draw about him the young, the earnest, and the prosperous, whose characters were in the formation period. Laboring earnestly at all periods of the year, he had great faith in revivals, and always looked for his greatest success in protracted meetings held at the close of the winter. His labors at these times were so exhausting, that the usual summer vacation became to him almost a necessity.

But his zeal and talents were not limited to his own church or to his own denomination. The whole city felt the weight of them. Although he always shrank from taking part in special services, such as ordinations, the laying of corner-stones, and the like, he participated, by request, in a great many. The renovation of the old Pine Street Church, which he described as very barn-like in its appearance when he took charge of it, was chiefly owing to his labors. In founding and assisting other congregations he took an extraordinary part. And although strictly Calvinistic in his doctrinal views, and Presbyterian in his ideas of Church government, he was far from being bigoted, and did not regard all truth as being confined to his own sect. In Union services, in the temperance cause, and in all public matters, he was alike zealous, and contributed as much as any other to their success. In the fearful struggle of four years through which the country passed, the fruits of his early training and character were keenly developed. He was incapacitated by age, and unfitted by nature, to be a military man; yet he could always defend the righteous cause of his country, denounce with stirring eloquence the evils of Rebellion, and counsel and animate the soldier on entering upon and returning from the conflict. In this work he labored more zealously than any other pastor in the city. To the intense and uninterrupted excitement through which he thus passed, and which gave him no repose until after the surrender of Lee, the melancholy event which we mourn to-day was, perhaps, in a great measure owing.

A few published sermons and tracts, and several articles in the Presbyterian *Quarterly Review*, comprise the bulk of his literary labors. His only considerable work was a life of John Brainerd, the missionary, a member of his own family. This task he executed hapoily, bestowing upon it a great amount of labor. Some of his best thoughts, and many of the finest specimens of his writing, are to be found in this work.

His last public service was connected with the name of his family. In Easton, the scene of the missionary labors of Daniel and John Brainerd, he delivered an address before the Brainerd Missionary Society, shortly before his death. For many years he had been of a somewhat melancholy disposition, apprehending paralysis, and the loss of mind and of the use of his body. But from all this he was mercifully preserved. Without pain or consciousness he was taken from earth to heaven. When he heard the announcement of this event, the speaker felt, as he had never felt before, that he stood alone upon the shores of eternity. From an intimacy of thirty years, he could, in addition to all else he had said, bear testimony to the deceased as a warm-hearted, true, sincere, and affectionate friend.

THE SECOND BIRTH.

A Sermon Delivered at the First Presbyterian Church, West Philadelphia, by the Rev. Dr. Butler.

Services were held in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. A very instructive sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Butler, upon the question that Nicodemus put to our Saviour. It is found in 4th verse, 3d chapter, of the Gospel according to John—"Nicodemus saith unto him, How can a man be born again when he is old?"

"Except a man be born again," said Christ to Nicodemus, "he cannot see the kingdom of God." Thinking only of natural, and not of spiritual birth, the question sprang to the lips of the ruler. I propose to use this question as applicable to spiritual birth. It is a question of power. Can the old man, inured to sin, and the man in his prime, be as easily brought under the influence of religion as the more impressive youth? A large majority of Christians become such in early life. From that period onward the proportion of converted persons invariably and greatly decreases through manhood to age.

The first positive hindrance to conversion is the pride, selfishness, and depravity which is firmly rooted in the natural heart. It demurs and chafes against God's requirements, and is a resistant principle exercised passively and actively towards the truth and the spirit of God. There are also the internal lusts, and perverted passions and appetites, and the lures of worldly ambition that are always at work to stimulate that ruling principle to action.

There are counteracting influences from God—human affection and authority in the family, and law, government, and public sentiments, and the organized Church of Christ.

From our experience with unconverted youth, the possibility of conversion diminishes in a fearfully rapid ratio with every added year of life. Good influences stir the young nature powerfully, but often it resists and yields to evil; at first, shrinkingly, but, by constant habit and growth, the evil is fastened on his nature with rivets of steel, and the resistance to good is more and more powerful. If we trace the course of the same soul on through manhood, how necessarily must the result of his natural acting be the same! How certainly must every thought of good and evil presented to his mind, every influence exerted upon his heart, come increasingly to have the one effect of feeding and establishing the evil principle, of warding off and deadening the force of all that is good. The hardening effect of time upon stone and cement, or of fire upon the minerals underlying the granite beds of the earth, are but faint symbols of the hardening effects on the heart of 50, 60, or 70 years of wilful, defiant resistance to the force of God's truth and spirit. "Thy neck is an iron sinew, and thy brow brass," is the language God uses to show forth the hardness and obduracy of the sinner. And when we see the tremendous influences that are resisted by the disobedient heart, we can see that the comparison is a very striking one.

The influences by which God seeks to disarm the sinners resistance are immeasurable and mighty. His goodness alone would seem enough—a goodness that surrounds him with the beauty and grandeur of nature, that prolongs his life, and protects him daily from unnumbered dangers; that exerts a constant watch on the springs of life itself. Yet, the hardened heart casts all this aside.

But, stranger than all, he comes Himself, and suffers upon the cross a self-endured shame and agony, and with his pierced and bleeding hands and feet and heart, cries out, in tones that well might melt the hardest heart, "All this have I endured for thee, to get thy love, to cleanse and save thy soul, to give thee peace and joy and life forever." All in vain. He appeals to our fears for the future. The loved ones depart, and He afflicts him with painful sickness, and yet he laughs at these terrors and bereavements.

We should see to it that we do not by our power of example cast impediments in the way of salvation of the young. If the old and hardened sinner can be brought to feel his condition, be he may be born again—"how old soever he may be, born again of the Holy Ghost."

In the evening there was a temperance meeting, held for the furtherance of the principle amongst the churches and the Christian community. The Rev. Dr. Brooks spoke at length upon the subject, what had been done, and what was expected to be done by the co-operation of the Church.

THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

A Sermon Preached at the First Independent Church, by the Rev. John Chambers.

The subject of Mr. Chambers' discourse yesterday afternoon was "The Apostolic mode of obtaining means to carry on the cause of Christ." He took his text from 1st Corinthians, chapter xvi, verses 1 and 2, as follows:—

"Now concerning the collection for the Saints, as I have given order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye.

"Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God has prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come."

It is an established principle, and as fixed and as firm as eternity, that there is no name in heaven whereby a man can be saved but by the name of Jesus. And just as well, brethren, might you undertake to pull down the throne of Jehovah, and to overthrow this great empire which He has established in the vast universe of which we form a part, as to attempt to be saved in any other way—as to think of salvation by any other means. For it is fixed—eternally fixed. It is also an equally fixed truth and fact, that there is but the one way, the one truth, the one life; and that Jesus is that one way, that one truth, that one life. Man shall stand before his God, and wear the crown of glory, through the atonement of Christ alone. It is perfectly idle for us to attempt anything else. We may say one way is just as good as another. I grant you that, in the human point of view; but attempt to say that there is any other way by which we can be saved than the Apostolic way, it is not so.

God has taught us the way to do things, and we must do them in that way, and we have no right or authority to do them in any other way. If He has taught us how to be kind and generous and charitable, our kindness and generosity and charity must be in that way and that way only. The moment you attempt to make an improvement upon God's plan, you spoil it all. What would you think of a combination of men coming out and telling you they were going to improve upon this firmament—put a better class of stars in these great orbs? What would you think of a class of men that would say to you they were going to make a better arrangement for this globe, change the currents of the rivers, and the ebbings and flowings of the tides? You would call them fools.

"Now concerning the collection for the saints," etc., I would ask men and women of common sense, is there anything but a Divine mind that would suggest anything so supremely common sense as this is? Is there an individual in this congregation but that sees at a single glance, that if that was done there would be lack of nothing in the Church? The poor would be attended to; all the interests of the Church would be provided for—amply, largely provided for, "concerning the collection for the saints," etc. If, that is on the Sabbath morning, after the six days of toil, you are to arrange it so as to put by on this, the first day of the week, a portion of earnings of the week for God. Let some men take a portion of the earnings of their week's business, and look what a revenue there would be for the salvation of men and the propagation of the Gospel!

It is astonishing how mean some people are. I once went to a man to get some bread for some little children that were crying for the want of something to eat. "Sir," said he, "I won't give you a cent." I said to him, "God have mercy upon your poor, mean soul." I prayed sincerely, and I thank God that I never met with but one such man all the time I have live in Philadelphia. To profess religion is one thing; to possess it is another.

In conclusion, he said:—I want you, brethren, to look at these statements which I have made to you. If I am wrong, let them go for what they are worth. If they are not Scripture, do not receive a single one of them; but if they are right, act accordingly. Give your hearts to Jesus. Give of your earnings according as God has prospered you, and in the world to come you will receive your reward.

GOD'S CALL TO MOSES.

A Sermon Delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.

The Rev. Dr. Newton, in preaching his special sermon last evening, spoke substantially as follows:—

In the third chapter of the Book of Exodus, part of the fifth verse, you will find the words, "The place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

It was an interesting scene in connection with which these words were spoken. An Eastern shepherd was leading his flocks through the wilderness, and, having wandered about through the mountain-passes and in the plains, had halted. The shepherd, perhaps, was quietly resting under the branches of some tree or under the shade of some rock, when his attention was directed to a flaming fire that forked out. It was not a dry bush, but a grand glowing one that burned on with a steady blaze, and yet, strange to say, the fire spread not. It excited his interest. He was no ignorant, unlettered rustic, but was a cultivated scholar.

He looked on that rare object with feelings of awe and surprise, but was more surprised when he heard a voice addressing him. God speaks to him out of the fire. "Moses, Moses," is the solemn call made to him, and then the ready response is given—"Here am I." God had placed that fire there for the purpose of calling Moses to fulfil the great work which He had marked out for him; and he started on his work from the burning bush; and where is there a name more illustrious, time-honored than Moses? The presence of God hallowed the spot. His presence is not confined to any particular locality. He is not only present everywhere, but equally present everywhere. It is only the weakness and infirmity of our nature that make us think that God is more present in one place than in another.

He is not more present in the sanctuaries of our land than he is in the public marts of business. There may be places where we are reminded more of His presence than in others, but His presence is everywhere alike. Christ's disciples are liable to be called at all times, and at all places, whether in the counting-house, among books and papers, or in the maze of the dance. Some of His disciples were called in the low occupation of fishermen, and Paul, the last, but not least, was called while engaged in persecuting Christians.

God is calling you wherever you go, and wherever you go, it may be the place where thou standest is holy ground. God met Moses in this place, to call him to his great life-work, and it was this that hallowed that spot. If you are not a Christian, God calls you to save your own soul. If you are a Christian, He calls you to save the souls of others. He who made your soul knows its value, and gave His life for it. The degradation of the soul is difficult to describe or imagine. Is there any nobler work which an angel could be called to assist in than the deliverance of immortal creatures held in such a galling bondage? The best protection for a young man is to have engraved on his heart, "Thou, God, seest me."

In the lowliest position of life this truth will make itself felt, and in the loftiest position that men can occupy it, will make itself felt with equal power.

My dear friends, if it be true that God is thus always present, should we not act as if He was? Are you reconciled to God? If not, I beseech you to cast yourself at the foot of the cross, where Christ is ready to receive you. Come to Jesus now, to-night! Young man give, yourself to Him, He will keep you safe until the great day, and you will walk in the joy of heart. He will give you strength, and as you go on your way realizing His presence, and doing God's work wherever you abide, you will find that "The place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

SANCTIFICATION.

A Sermon Preached in the Spring Garden Street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman.

This fine new church, situated at Twentieth and Spring Garden streets, was well filled yesterday morning to hear the sermon of the earnest and accomplished young pastor, Rev. Alfred Cookman, who chose for his text these words:—

"For this is the will of God: even your sanctification."—1 Thessalonians, iv, 3.

The reverend gentleman opened his discourse by alluding to the antagonism in other sects to the doctrine of sanctification, and after proving the actual existence of it, as appeared by Holy Writ and human experience, he proceeded to describe the condition of a "sanctified" being as distinguished from a proselyte, or newly regenerated or converted person. Under the Methodist tenet, when one is converted he seeks the pardon of the blessed Jesus for sins committed, and is forgiven; but sanctification implies a more perfect holiness, present and to come; this is the perfection of faith, and causes a hunger and thirst after righteousness. In advocacy and elimination of this, Mr. Cookman continued in an eloquent and edifying argument of some length, and pressed home most logically the necessity all converted Christians must experience to be sanctified unto God.

The reverend gentleman thought this was the hope and prosperity of the Church. A man converted might be happy, and might be acceptable before God, but he was liable to a falling away from the faith. He could not be a confirmed Christian without experiencing sanctification through the unction of the Holy Spirit. He would not say that a sanctified man had no carnal desires, but he maintained that in such a Christian these desires were curbed and governable. The speaker exhorted his hearers not to rest, therefore, at conversion, for that was the first step, and a consummation in itself, but to seek for a sanctified spirit which proved its holiness by works, and was a continual and everlasting growing in righteousness.

The minister gave examples and anecdotes to show that the latter was better to live and die by, as a doctrine, than the former, and dwelt upon the importance of attaining sanctification at once, with great fervor.

Mr. Cookman's peroration was exceedingly chaste and impressive; and he alluded to the rewards present and future of the sanctified Christian in eloquent sentences. In conclusion, he exhorted his hearers to be holy, and to delay not in seeking the cleansing that is vouchsafed to us through the blood of the Lamb.

He wished not to underrate the value of primitive conversion. Sanctification is the spiritual sequence of the accepable gift of a broken and contrite heart; it is the perfection of faith and the assurance of salvation. "Purge me with hyssop; wash me, and make me whiter than snow," is the sign of the sanctified and the symbol of true devotion.

After the sermon, the choir sang the doxology in good style, and Mr. Cookman announced that appropriate Thanksgiving services would take place in the church on next Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.

THE CHRISTIAN'S REFUGE.

A Sermon Preached in the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. Cooper.

Services were held at this church both morning and evening. The Rev. J. Cooper chose as his text the words, 'The Eternal God is thy refuge," which are found in Deuteronomy, 33d chapter, 27th verse. These form part of the last words which were spoken by Moses just before his mysterious death. They were addressed to that people with whom he had been identified for more than forty years as their divinely-appointed leader.

Beautiful and true is the thought which was expressed by Moses in that impressive hour when the mystery of his death began to overshadow him. True and beautiful is the thought of the dying ruler.

We will consider, 1st, the sublime idea which the text presents. Man's assumption of power has but served to show his weakness and utter helplessness. Pride of strength makes us hold out until the concealed disease saps the foundations of our life, and until our sins bring us to the foot of the altar. Those who find out their weakness in time, and who submit to bend to the decree of God rather than to break in useless resistance, are happy in His refuge.

In the text weakness and power are sublimely contrasted. The omnipotent arm of God is our refuge. The leading ideas of safety and blessedness are also shown forth. We associate these ideas with our dwellings. The sanctuary is a spiritual home where hallowed enjoyments are afforded. There they are safe from the excitements and temptations of the world.

In all ages mountains have been the refuge of the oppressed. He who was more than mortal sought their solitude for repose from the encroachments of men. They are the symbols of strength. "The Lord is my rock and my fortress," and He is the refuge of the weak and erring and sinful of the race.

2. Consider the clear index of the Divine regard for us which the text furnishes. God, in his goodness and kindness, might have directed us to look to His angels for help and protection, but in His infinity of kindness and mercy He proclaims Himself the refuge. It would have been an expression of regard if God had conferred the power of providing for our defense and support upon "the spirits of good men made perfect." But we have more, infinitely more. To Him Himself would He have us look for strength in weakness, for support in trials, for comfort in sorrow, and for victory in death.

3. The text supplies an absolute ground of confidence in all emergencies. God is our refuge in every state and condition, and the most trivial events that happen are scanned by His all-seeing eye: the very hairs of our heads are numbered. Those small trifles that we deem too small for mention to our God are those which are the chief hindrances to our progress in religion. It is the chief argument of the infidel that the trivialities of life are beneath the notice of such an Infinite Deity. More particularly are these petty vexations daily recurring in woman's life. When they come upon them to vex their spirits, then is the time to pray to God for help. The testimony of believers will bear me out in the thought which has been expressed that the relation of the Eternal God as a refuge supplies an absolute ground of confidence in all seasons and in all emergencies. Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised in the city of our God! An unbroken chain of evidence unites the saints of ages ago with those of to-day. The ofty and the lowly, the wealthy and the poor, unite together in His praise, and find in Him a tower of strength and a refuge.

THE BROKEN SPIRIT.

A Sermon Delivered in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

The Church of the "Holy Trinity," Nineteenth and Walnut streets, was crowded to repletion yesterday morning to listen to the Rev. Phillips Brooks, its rector, who has lately returned from Europe and Palestine. He selected for his text the 17th verse of the 51st Psalm: "The sacrifices of the Lord are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O Lord! thou wilt not despise." The speaker commenced his sermon with the supposition that the congregation which thronged his church come there, not from vanity, or ennui, or fashion, but had come from an anxiety to learn how to be saved. He would speak to them of their souls, and seek to apply the text as a guide for their action. The "sacrifices" clearly mean the offerings to the Lord which will be most acceptable. They are a "broken spirit." What then is a broken spirit? The spirit is the life, the vitality, the ruling motion of existence. If we look around nature, we clearly see that things reach maturity by a gradual process of development. The egg becomes a robin or an eagle, fully plumed and perfect in all its parts. The seed become a tree, with its branch reaching to the sky, a perfect type of its class. All this is accomplished by a gradual process of development.

But the seed will not grow into a tree, or the egg into a bird, unless the seed be a perfect one, and the egg a perfect egg. So it is with the development of man. The germ of the spirit is a defective one. It cannot, by a natural course of growth, become a perfect soul. It is necessary that it be broken, that the time of growth be changed, the evil be made good, the unruly spirit be broken. How is this done? Sometimes by sorrow. The word "broken" does not necessarily imply that grief be the means. The tender tree may be bent in the proper directions without the violence of breaking the plant.

It may be that the effective prayers of the parents, as they present their child at the baptismal font, can then secure the change which will make the child lead a holy life. The agency is the same, whether it be brought about with scars and rents in the nature of the hardened sinner, or with the smiling innocence of the babe. Behind all our theology rests the grand doctrine that the Lord will not afflict His children without a cause. The whole aim of Christianity is to make man happy in this life, and happy in the life to come. Sometimes the rod is necessary; with others the heart can be melted by showering favors, and making the man so happy that he must come to God to tell Him how blessed this life is. When one fails, the other's resistance to the spirit is broken by harshness for the sake of breaking it. The offering, therefore, most acceptable to the Lord is a spirit changed from its original direction—a spirit regenerated, a spirit broken. All who come with such will not be despised. The speaker made an earnest appeal to his hearers to seek safety; and to all who asked him what was necessary, he would say in the words of his text, the only requisite is a changed life, a broken spirit. All such He will in no wise cast out. "Turn ye, turn ye; why will ye die, O house of Israel!"

Roman Catholic Cathedral—Services Yesterday.

This whole structure was thronged yesterday with people as usual, and many strangers were noticeable, viewing the wonders of the edifice within and without. The services yesterday presented no extraordinary feature. The matin, mass, and meridian exercises of the day were performed with the customary precision and impressiveness. Rev. J. McConomy officiated, assisted by other ministers. Right Rev. James Frederic Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, was present at mass, and occupied the episcopal throne for a little time, during the devotional exercises. Next Sunday being Advent, more interesting services will take place.

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

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The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

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McCLEES & McCANN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF AMERICAN and EUROPEAN OIL PAINTINGS—Fine German, French, and English Chromos and Magnificent Proof Colored and Plain Engravings, all splendidly mounted and framed—will take place on the evenings of
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
November 26, 27, and 28, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the
"Free Gallery of Fine Arts," No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth.
The pictures will be arranged for inspection four days and evenings previous to sale, with descriptive catalogues.
N. B.—On account of the small capacity of the gallery, tickets of admission to sale will be issued, which can be had at the gallery or of auctioneer, B. Scott, Jr., No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 11 22 5t

EXTRA QUALITY SILVER-PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, ETC.
On Wednesday morning next,
28th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street will be sold a magnificent assortment of extra quality silver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, hard metal trays, coffee urns, ice pitchers, berry dishes, goblets etc etc., the best manufacture ever offered at public sale in this city.
FRENCH CLOCKS.
Also, an invoice of superb ormolu gilt and marble clocks.
Open for examination on Tuesday afternoon.
CUTLERY.
Also, an invoice of cutlery, spoons, forks, etc. [11 26 2t

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Being the balance of Messrs. B. Diament & Co.'s importation, by catalogue, on a credit,
On Wednesday,
November 28, at 10 o'clock, consisting in part of fancy glove boxes, in wood; leather and papier-mache cabas, sewing necessaries, shell boxes, rich parian and bisque toilet sets dressing cases, pencil boxes, writing cases; a very large assortment of rich bronze, rosewood and walnut inkstands; nests of fancy boxes, tea and perfume boxes, very rich tobacco and cigar stands and cases, ash stands, match stands, card presses, jewel and watch cases; fancy glass wine, water, liquor, and Madeira sets; fancy butter, egg, and cheese dishes
Also China and wax dolls, morocco wallets, cigar cases, travelling bags, picture frames, etc., etc., comprising the most extensive and richest assortment of these goods ever offered at auction in this city. 11 26 3t

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FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALLACE Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
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FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY in Camden county. Thirty acres of land, suitable for a truck farm, situate on the Haddonfield turnpike on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to be sold immediately for cash to settle an estate.
Also a Brick Dwelling-house, near the river, at Kaigun's Point, and fourteen Building Lots
Call upon or address JAMES M. SCOVEL,
No. 113 PLUM Street,
11 22 6t Camden, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARIA JONES, by her next friend, etc., vs. DOUGLASS JONES.
In Divorce, June Term, 1866, No. 37.
To Douglass Jones, respondent—Sir:—Take notice of a rule this day granted by the Court on you, returnable SATURDAY, December 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case.
GEORGE W. THORN,
11 26 mw2w* Attorney for Libellant.

THE SUBSCRIBER, JAMES W. THOMAS, one of the first Caterers in the city takes pleasure in informing the public that he has opened the new and fashionable Restaurant No. 1218 LOCUST Street, where are to be found the best private and public accommodations, superior cooks and waiters and cigars equal to the first-class hotel
11 23 mw3t* JAMES W. THOMAS.

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Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th instant, for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" RAILROAD IRON, weighing about fifty pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.,
11 20 6t United States Army.

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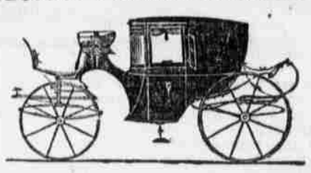

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